New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1760 — NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1857. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Progress of Mormon Rebellion—Outrages upon the Gentiles—[illegible] Persecution of Females—Women forced into Polygamy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 9, 1857.

Late and interesting advices, both official and private, have been received here from Great Salt Lake City, which show that the treason of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers is every day becoming more and more open in its manifestations, while the record of social crimes is swollen by many facts of the most startling character. With all we have heard of the debasing influence of polygamy, and the disgusting [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] from that [illegible] source, it would seem that not the half has been told. The thoroughly organized system of espionage established by the despot who presides over the spiritual and temporal concerns of Mormondom, has rendered it nearly or quite impossible to send a letter out of the Territory which contains anything like a truthful account of the condition of affairs there; and the same instrumentality seals the lips of the sufferers themselves while in the Territory—from which they can escape only with great difficulty—for increased oppression or death itself is sure to follow close upon the heels of suspicious discontent.

Although large numbers of the "Saints" are disaffected towards the leaders, there are few so [illegible], for the simple reason that, since Brigham's despotism has accumulated its present strength and boldness, it is as much as a man's life is worth to rebel against it. The malcontents have no opportunity whatever for organization. If they attempt it, some member of the secret order of the Danites—the Jesuits of the Mormon Church—are sure to get into and betray their councils. Then betrayal, secret violence at the hands of BRIGHAM's assassins—nerved by the assurance that such deeds are accepted as God-[illegible]—is the almost certain penalty. Late advices from Utah state that, should a military force be sent into the Territory strong enough to afford protection to the receding "brethren" and "sisters," the Church would lose at once a very large percentage of the former and nearly all of the latter.

The sufferings of the females at Salt Lake, in consequence of the degradation to which Polygamy subjects them, are spoken of as extreme. It is among the many facts illustrating the state of affairs I am permitted to publish the following: Mrs. SUTHERLAND, a lady of education and refinement, whose husband was killed on the plains last Summer in company with Colonel BABBITT, found great difficulty in getting shelter in Salt Lake City from the inclement weather of last Winter. After being driven from door to door all over the city, she was at last afforded a home in the family of a Mr. JARVIS, a merchant of Salt Lake, who had seceded from the Mormon church, as also had Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mrs. SUTHERLAND, by the way, had never been a member, but had followed the fortunes of her husband with the fidelity of a trusting loving woman. For this act of common charity, Mr. JARVIS' store and dwelling were attacked, sacked and robbed, he was himself abused and badly beaten, his dwelling was fired and burned, and the females of his family, together with Mrs. SUTHERLAND, were turned into the street without other clothing than their night-dresses, although snow covered the ground to the depth of two feet. Mrs. SUTHERLAND had provoked the ire of Mormondom by declining to receive as a suitor for her hand a certain Mr. HOWARD, who had been her husband's friend and employer. HOWARD already had several wives, and his proposition to Mrs. [illegible] was made instantly upon receipt of [illegible] of her husband's death.

This is only one of a long list of outrages which were committed by the Saints within a few weeks previous to the last advices. Numbers of houses had been torn down, and their occupants thus turned out into the open air to suffer the rigors of the past severe Winter. Among these sufferers was one woman who was entirely without a protector, and with three little children, one of them a nursing infant. The houses occupied by Judge STILES and THOMAS S. WILLIAMS were also destroyed by incendiaries. Mr. STILES is the only Federal Judge remaining in the Territory, and Mr. WILLIAMS a lawyer who had incurred the displeasure of the heads of the Mormon church by his manly independence.

In the actual progression of polygamic despotism, the consent of a woman is becoming a superfluous condition to the increase of a Saint's stock of [illegible]. Numbers of them have been compulsorily "sealed" (prostituted) through machinations and influence, to resist which they were powerless. A man by the name of NASH, emigrated to Utah last Summer, and settled in Provo, a Southern colony, taking with him his daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl of some seventeen Summers, who had been much sought by the propagators of the "Celestial Kingdom." She succeeded, however, in baffling the [illegible] and anointed roués among the "Saints," and preserved her purity until after the death of her father and only protector, which occurred during the past Winter. The Bishop of Provo, a creature named CARTER, officiated at the funeral of NASH, and, after concluding the prayer over the dead body of the father, turned to the weeping girl, informed her that she was now unprotected, and must become his wife! In less than ten days she was forced to yield, and now swells the number of CARTER's "spirituals" to seven!

I have said that it was almost impossible to get a letter out of the Territory containing anything derogatory to the interests of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his crew. For example: Some time in January last an Inquisitorial Committee of Mormons entered the office of the Surveyor-General, and presented him with a copy of an official letter which he had previously addressed to the Department of the Interior in relation to the monopoly of timber in the Territory by the "anointed of the Lord." He was asked whether he had written such a letter. Upon replying that he had, he was informed that all such communications would be stopped, and that no letter could leave the Territory without their knowing its contents, even if the Gentiles should attempt to smuggle them through in cracker sacks. It seems that this ruse to get communications to the States without violation of their seals, had been tried unsuccessfully.

At present the mails are entirely in the hands of the Mormons. Some months since the route from Independence to Salt Lake was let to a Mormon named KIMBALL, who, however, has never yet applied for the mail to carry according to contract. It is rumored that he has sold out his contract to BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose object in buying it can be nothing more nor less than to have entire control over the mails, and over the mail road, along which he will unquestionably establish a chain of Mormon colonies to command the emigrant route, and so hold the passage across the Continent. Certainly the existing contract was not taken from pecuniary considerations, for the price at which it was awarded is not half sufficient to pay expenses. The Post-Master General has it now in his power to annul the contract for non-fulfillment, and it is to be hoped that he will embrace this opportunity to remove the mail as far as possible from the control of such doubtful saints.

There have been threats of late to murder the Surveyor-General, Judge STILES, and the United States Indian Agent, the only acting United States officers remaining in the Territory, and their position had become so precarious at last accounts that in all probability they are now on their way to the States. Thus is extinguished the last glimmer of federal authority in Utah—an authority insulted and despised during the entire four years of the late administration. It remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN is equal to the emergency now presented, or will emulate the dishonest trickery by which his predecessor managed to shirk the responsibility of an issue with BRIGHAM YOUNG, before he had educated his people up to the standard of treason to which he had already raised himself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-st. and 1[illegible] Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rejection of the Central American Treaty—No New Treaty to be Negotiated—Gov. Walker and Kansas Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

No further dispatches have been received by the Europa. Lord NAPIER's communications to the Government are ample and conciliatory. The rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty rests entirely on the Honduras matter, but the Cabinet are unanimously opposed to any new treaty.

Gov. WALKER is confident that he will be able to settle the Kansas difficulties.

Secretary TOUCEY is entertaining offers for the construction of a naval dépôt on Blythe Island, but hesitates at the cost. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. EVANS this morning delivered to the Government the official dispatches with which he was intrusted from Messrs. DALLAS and MASON. The latter gentleman represents his general health to be fine, though he is slightly lame from the effects of paralysis; and further, he is ready to return home whenever the Administration shall intimate to him that this is desirable. Lord NAPIER also received dispatches inclosing a copy of the correspondence between Messrs. DALLAS and CLARENDON, respecting the rejected Treaty, and will communicate it to our Government. Mr. DALLAS, in a letter to Gen. CASS, expresses the opinion that if the Treaty had reached England prior to the election it would undoubtedly have been ratified.

The President is receiving no visitors to-day, he being closely engaged on the instructions to Hon. Mr. WALKER relative to Kansas.

ALFRED J. VAUGHN, of Missouri, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, vice MCBRAYER, who declines the appointment.

The Administration is anxiously waiting a reply from General MCCULLOCH, who has been tendered the Governorship of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

The New-Orleans mails, of the 4th inst., have been received. The newspapers contain nothing important.

From Boston.

THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE—INAUGURATION OF THE WARREN STATUE, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 9.

The Jury in the Dalton case, after being together all night, came into Court this morning and said they were unable to agree on a verdict. They stood [illegible] in favor of granting DALTON a divorce, to [illegible] against it.

JAMES WHITE, tried as an accessory in the Ellen Desmond rape case, was to-day acquitted by the Jury.

General SCOTT has accepted an invitation to be present on the 17th of June, at the inauguration of the Warren Statue on Bunker Hill.

Condition of the Canals.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 9.

The water let into the canal at Lockport yesterday went out last night, carrying away eighty feet in length and six feet below the bottom, in the embankment east of that place, near Wakeman's. This break will be filled in again on Sunday night or Monday morning. It will not delay the boats now clearing from Albany.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 9.

The boat *Caspian*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here to-day, with merchandise for Chicago. She left Troy on Wednesday morning, and is the first boat through.

Burning of the Welland House at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, May 9.

A fire broke out here, this afternoon, in a shanty used for the manufacture of tar for roofs, from whence it spread to the Welland House, destroying it. The insurance on the house is $15,000, and on the furniture about $5,000 or $6,000, mostly in Hartford companies. A fireman fell from a third-story window and broke his legs.

State of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

There is thirty-seven feet of water in the channel of the River at this point, and the water is falling. The weather is warm and pleasant, like summer.

Attempted Walker Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 10.

A meeting to devise means to aid the cause of WALKER in Nicaragua, was called for last evening, but nobody attended except the reporters and a few others; consequently the room was not opened nor gas wasted.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Nomination to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 8.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have nominated JOHN B. CLARK to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of JAMES S. GREEN to the Senate.

The Poisoning at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 7, 1857.
LAW OFFICE, No. 74 South Fourth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read a well-written article in your paper of the 5th inst., in relation to the poisoning in Washington.

I went to Washington on the 19th of March and staid until the 27th, was experimenting in explosive shells from the Battery at the Navy Yard. On the 18th of April I returned, stopped at a hotel; on Wednesday, the 22d, feeling very unwell, I hastened home. By Sunday my disease had become so violent, and I sinking so rapidly, that I suspected poison. On sending to my physician, Dr. C. HENRY, he at once pronounced the symptoms those of arsenic, and gave me homœopathic preparations of iron, antidotes to arsenic, and in thirty hours they stopped the violence of the poison. I have continued taking antidotes to arsenic for the past ten days and am slowly recovering. The active effect of the poison is evidently neutralized; but mine was an unusually violent case, and its effects have been very severe. If those persons who are suffering whom you speak of, do not neutralize the poison by antidotes, I think it will either destroy the intestines, or cause inflammation, which will repeatedly manifest itself until the poison is exhausted.

I suspect that some of the slaves there gave the poison intentionally, in revenge for the defeat of their party, and to cripple or destroy the President and his friends, or persons supporting the elected party. I have no doubt that the arsenic was given intentionally; I have my suspicions and circumstantial grounds for them. I was not in Washington when the effects of the poison appeared at the National Hotel; but my physician, who had several cases from them, says that the symptoms are the same, only in my case more violent.

Yours, &c.,
WM. W. HUBBELL.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

SERMON BY REV. DR. CHEEVER.

A discourse in behalf of the Institution at Washington, D. C., for the education of colored girls, who are to become teachers of their kinsfolk, was delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, last evening, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. The audience was large, and the occasion was one of deep interest.

The preacher's text was from the words, "If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him; but the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself."—Lev. 19:33,34. Also the passage contained in the 17th chapter of Acts, 26th verse, as follows: "For God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth, that they should seek the Lord."

The discourse took up the claims of the whole colored race, as forced upon the conscience by the recent reasoning and decision of the Supreme Court against them, that "they have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Finding them thus excommunicated, outcast, morally assassinated, we are compelled to ask, said he, what treatment God requires for them at our hands? What are our duties in regard to them in the light of His Word? What is their condition? What ought it to be? What does Government owe them? What ought Christianity to secure for them? How may we elevate them and prepare them, by the acquisition of knowledge, and by habits of virtue and industry, for a social position of usefulness and happiness? Precisely the same obligation rests upon us in regard to them and their posterity, as to the whites.

But all possibility of blessing them, rests upon that of educating them; and educating them not for slavery, but for freedom. The same authority over the citizens committed of God to the government for obedience, is also a responsibility laid of God upon the government, to provide the means and motives of obedience. The children of all classes, but especially the poor and needy, have claims from God upon the government, by their very birth as human beings, and by the very claims of the government over them. An education is due to them from the government, such as will enable them to understand their duties, their responsibilities, and their rights. Neither color nor race constitute the claim for such education, but humanity; and it is due as fully to the blacks as to the whites—to one race as freely and completely as to another.

Dr. CHEEVER traced the effects of the system of Slavery in the disabilities of the free colored race; "and now," said the preacher, "by the edict of the Supreme Court of the United States, this treatment of them, as fit for nothing but slaves, is announced as Constitutional law!"

He vindicated their claims to citizenship and protection, in point of law, referring to the exposition of the law, as given by Judge MCLEAN, and also on the ground of natural justice, and the ground of the teachings of the Word of God. Their claims, he said, are just in proportion to their wretchedness and helplessness. Dr. CHEEVER dwelt at considerable length upon the necessity of educating the colored race, with special application to the Institution in whose behalf the sermon was preached.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

On Sunday evening, the annual sermon on behalf of this association was delivered by Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, N. Y., in Dr. SMITH's church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. The incidents on the journey to Emmaus were read by the pastor, Rev. Dr. SMITH, as the appropriate chapter from Scripture. Rev. Dr. DEWITT offered prayer. Dr. FAIRCHILD, Secretary to the Society, defined the object of the Society as extending exclusively to those who in professedly Christian lands have apostatized in faith and practice from the truth. He spoke of this as the eighth anniversary, and sketched briefly the materials of the report, which will be read at the public meeting, on Tuesday morning, in Broome-street. After the hymn, "Hark the song of Jubilee," Rev. Dr. FORSYTH preached from Luke xxiv., 46, 47, "beginning at Jerusalem." The subject is well known and familiar, and was treated in an able and satisfactory manner, especially the godlike arrangement whereby the divine mercy was published throughout all nations, *beginning* where to human apprehension it would have more fitly ended, even at Jerusalem. The attendance was good.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual address of the Theological Seminary before the Society of Inquiry was delivered last evening at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College. It was a masterly, philosophical, *evangelical* oration, intended rather for studious examination than for popular utility. It was received with thoughtful and close attention. Among other things, the Rev. Doctor observed: "Heaven is the service of worship, temple service, thanksgiving for evermore. It is not the prosecution of astronomical or similar knowledge—for the former things have passed away—but rather the contemplation of the beatific vision by those who shall hunger no more, thirst no more, all things being made new. It is not a story of existence raised a degree higher. This we say without any mythic reverie or transcendental absurdity. For the saints in Heaven are those who have come out of great tribulation—'who have washed their robes and made them white'—for whom was paid the price of the blood of the Mediator. Piece meal knowledge gives way to the perfect, the temporary to the eternal. Nor is this a vain glorious, empty mysticism."

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual sermon before the American Home Missionary Society was preached last evening in Dr. ADAMS' Church in Madison-square, by President J. M. STURTEVANT, of Illinois College. The preliminary religious services were conducted by the pastor of the Church.

The text was from the 5th of Matthew, 10th verse: "These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

The general theme of the discourse was the position which the American people now occupy with respect to the civilization and evangelization of the world. He pointed out some analogies between the history of this nation and that of the Jews, the chosen people of God. He said that to Christianize this nation is, through it, to Christianize this continent. He referred to the connection of the Home Missionary Society with this enterprise of evangelization, and hoped that its labors might be sustained by the sympathies and the charities of the churches. He drew a vivid picture of the West, its resources, its population, its present wants and its future prospects. He spoke, in several passages in the discourse, with great severity against American Slavery, as an obstacle in the way of the progress of Christianity in this country and in the world.

The Anniversaries.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

American Seamen's Friend Society—At 7½ o'clock, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ASA D SMITH's.)

Young Men's Christian Association—Annual meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Pres. STURTEVANT, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, and GEO H. STUART, Esq.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

American and Foreign Christian Union—At 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD's,) No. 406 Broome street.

New-York Sunday School Union—The General Anniversary in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome street, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

The Sunday Schools in various churches in different parts of the City, at 3 P. M.

New-York Colonization Society—At Dr. Hatton's Church, on Washington-square, at 7½ P. M.

American Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, (No. 446 Broadway,) at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

American Tract Society—Business meeting, Dr. HUTTON's Lecture Room, (University-place,) at 9 A. M. Anniversary at 10 A. M., in Dr. HUTTON's Church.

American Anti Slavery Society, Continued—At 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

New-York Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union—Annual meeting, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Address by Professor SHEPARD, of Bangor, Maine. Subject—"The Congregational Ministry of New-England."

American Home Missionary Society—In the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of Fifteenth-street, at 7½ P. M.

The Blind Asylum—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

Systematic Beneficence Society—At 3½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome street.

American Temperance Union—At 7½ P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD's,) No. 406 Broome-street, between Broadway and Centre-streets.

The Five Points House of Industry—At 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, (Dr. CHEEVER's.)

The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children—At the Infirmary, corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, at 2 o'clock P. M.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—JAMES G. CAMPBELL, United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

THE NEWBURG AFFAIR.

No Clue Yet—The Inquest Again Adjourned—An Interview with Sarah Bloom.

The "mystery" at Newburg has been more than a nine-days' wonder. It is as much talked of as ever, and new rumors fall as thickly as snow-flakes in a Winter storm. The Coroner and the Sheriff ride up and down the river side, hunting for people to show [illegible] the origin of new tales, or push off towards the rural [illegible] on errands which prove [illegible] fruitless. All sorts of absurd stories find their way about the streets of Newburg, and occasionally float down to New-York. A woman's silk bonnet was found in the river, and there was much mystery about it. It furnished material for sundry paragraphs, and the interesting relic was delicately captured and preserved from harm—till it turned out that some careful and cleanly housewife up the river had undertaken a spring housecleaning, and finding this hat in the garret, tattered and torn, had thrown it to the current, which ran away with it, landed it at Newburg, and straightway set the quidnuncs a-wondering. Then again, the story has run gone the rounds for two or three days, concerning a trunk, big enough to hold a body, that was found in a clump of bushes by the roadside, not far from the place of the discovery of the corpse—[illegible] by the simple fact becoming known that some [illegible] Dutchman, leaving a farmhouse, shouldered his trunk, but found it heavy, and so removed the contents, [illegible] them, and threw the trunk to the moles and the bats—and the news mongers. So with a half-dozen similar stories—pretty to tell, very hard to prove, and not at all to be believed. In short, the body is unrecognized, the murderer is unknown, the inquest is unfinished, the public are unsatisfied, and the state of affairs, generally, is decidedly unsatisfactory.

Coroner FENTON adjourned his Jury on Monday last, to meet on Saturday at 2 o'clock, but the proceedings opened at 4, and concluded (for that time) at 4:10 P. M. The Jury (sitting in the Doctor's private parlor) had nothing before them, and expended the [illegible] of their session in discussing the pro[illegible] [illegible] finally agreed that they would reassemble a week from that day, but not at Newburg. The Coroner fixed the place at Mill Hope, [illegible] miles from Newburg, and the time 5 o'clock next Saturday afternoon; the Jury, however, to be called together sooner if anything turned up. The adjournment to a locality in the immediate vicinity of the place of the murder was arranged in order to give facility to parties in that region to give in testimony. The Sheriff knows nothing new; the Coroner has nothing to tell the Jury, the Jury have still less to tell the people. And so gossip takes the place of fact, and rumor is instead of evidence.

Meanwhile, in the lack of testimony, the doctors are at loggerheads about the appearances on the [illegible] [illegible] The opinion of the opposition attributes the appearances spoken of to a chronic inflammation. It is now believed that the girl was perfectly virtuous, and that there is no foundation for the assertions heretofore made. This is a matter of no particular importance now, one way or the other. The doctors must fight it out their own way; but they are much excited over it.

An interview with the girl SARAH BLOOM, whose name has been freely mentioned in connection with this affair, has furnished convincing proof of the folly of trusting to evidence purely circumstantial in cases of supposed murder. The girl JANE positively swore to the identity of the body as that of her sister SARAH, as did Dr. MASTEN, the family physician of SARAH's friends in Shawangunk—although, to do the Doctor justice, he afterwards stated that [illegible] SARAH [illegible] before [illegible], he could not have been so readily mistaken. But Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS (judging by her teeth, SARAH declares) all along declared that the murdered girl was not his friend SARAH; and he proved to be right.

Shawangunk (pronounced "Shongum," for short, among Orange County people) is a pleasant little [illegible] in Ulster County, some fourteen miles west of Newburg. It has a hotel, a post-office, a store or two, and one or two fine large mansions, with several smaller ones sprinkled around, neither fine nor large. The hills rise high on all sides of the village, and through a delightful valley comes the little stream of the Wallkill, making the best of its way to the outlet at Rondout. In the deepest and quietest nook of this valley, miles away from a market town, is Shawangunk, sunk so deeply from the sight that it can hardly be discovered, and goes indifferently by the name of "The Basin," and "Shongum." In a little, low-roofed farm house, opposite Millspaugh tavern, the residence of MORRIS MASTEN, is SARAH BLOOM's; and thence she went to make the statement that Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS hadn't murdered her. SARAH is a plump little girl of twenty-three, pleasant-faced and pleasant-spoken, free and quite unembarrassed. She was drawing water at the well, (like a new-fashioned Rebekah,) on Saturday, but put down her bucket, went into the house with alacrity, sat down and answered questions as fast as they were put. Dr. ELY's description of the corpse was produced, and the inquiry put to SARAH: "Have you any objection to a comparison of these marks with those upon yourself?" No objection whatever. Questions were answered with great freedom. But SARAH professed herself unable to understand how her sister should have been so positive in her testimony; and also expressed great sorrow that she had unwittingly brought the man JENKINS into an unpleasant and even dangerous predicament, by going to see him on Tuesday afternoon, and by riding home with him in the night.

SARAH BLOOM is a brunette, five feet high, with light hazel eyes, a very pretty mouth, white and regular teeth, and a nose decidedly aquiline. She is not agile, but moves easily and has an erect carriage. Her eyes are expressive, and her appearance not especially [illegible]. She has been a tailoress, worked all last Winter at Great Bend, Penn., and returned to Newburg a few days before this murder was discovered. On the Tuesday named, she went to visit a younger sister, who lives with a family in Newburg, and, desiring to go to Mr. MASTEN's that night, went to KEMP's clothing-store, where JENKINS was the cutter, and after some coaxing persuaded him to drive her out. She corroborates JENKINS' story that he left her in the road, at her own request, some distance from MASTEN's house, and the narrative of her subsequent performances is already known. A careful examination of the girl proves these facts—that the only approach to a resemblance to the dead body is in the following immaterial particulars: 1. The skin on the side and end of the forefinger of the left hand is pricked and hardened, as from the use of the needle. 2. The skin on the palm of the hand, at the union with the fingers, is slightly calloused. 3. A vaccine scar is on the left arm. 4. There is a ring on the third finger of the left hand. 5. There is a scar on the right leg; and 6, a sore on the left arm. SARAH's toes are not grown together; her hands are not delicate; her chin is very short; none of her teeth are filled, and she has no scar over the left cheek-bone, and no "dark-colored mole on the front of the left leg, almost half-way between ankle and knee." Her hair is light—that of the corpse was very dark. Her fingers are short and somewhat "stumpy"—those of the corpse were long and slender. Her nose curves—that of the corpse is a beautiful Grecian. And yet we are informed that certain members of the Coroner's Jury have declared, since her appearance, that had she not come as she did, JENKINS would have been pronounced guilty of her murder, and the vote of the citizens of Newburg, if it had been taken on Saturday and Sunday of last week, would inevitably have been as five to one in favor of hanging that unhappy individual on the nearest lamp-post.

SARAH avows her determination to leave the neighborhood, stating that the rumors which have gained currency since this development, affecting her character, are such as to render her life wretched. She says the whole world seems to be against her, and believes that "people are trying to have her put outdoors," and leave her no place to make her living and be quiet. She looks upon herself as a much-abused person.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

Speeches of Counsel.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Cunningham Acquitted.

ECKEL DISCHARGED.

SCENES IN COURT.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Davies.

LAST DAY....SATURDAY, May 9.

The trial of Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, otherwise called BURDELL, was continued today, and closed by a verdict of acquittal. The evidence having been closed on Friday night, and there being considerable curiosity to hear what course the District-Attorney would pursue in his closing speech, there was not an inch of standing room unoccupied. Four hours were assigned to either side to close their case. Counsel arranged to occupy two hours each. When the roll of Jurors had been called, the District-Attorney referred to the request of the defence last evening, that the prosecution should furnish them with the principal points of law on which he would ask a conviction of the prisoner. At that time he was not prepared to give them in regular form. This morning, however, he was, and Mr. Edwards would present them.

POINTS ON WHICH THE PROSECUTION RESTED.

Mr. Edwards then read as follows:

Many of the most important legal principles in criminal law, which attach to a conclusion of guilt, [illegible] hold of the prisoner, Emma Augusta Cunningham.

1. Crime may be committed where resentment is dissembled, while legal presumptions are powerful against an accused party where revengeful impulses is so ardent and active as to be exhibited in expressions.

These partake of the state of mind and heart, and show motive from its source, and the law inquires for motive. (People vs. Henrietta Robinson, 1 Parker's Criminal Cases, 649; People vs Lake, do., 508.)

2. A declaration of criminal intention goes very far to lead towards a conviction, when it is followed by the fact of a violent death; and it becomes all-controlling when coupled with the fact that such violent death clearly occurs within the very house or house of the accused.

Such declaration shows an ill will which the person uttering it is prepared, on a fitting occasion and with selected means, to carry into effect.

3. Positive threats come even nearer conviction. Here desire and purpose legally assume their strongest form. (Harris' case, 13 State Trials, 841-845.)

4. Preparation for the commission of crime, whether auxiliary or otherwise, is even more powerful against a prisoner than words, for it amounts to intention expressed by acts. (Earl Ferris' case, 19 State Trials, 886. A female servant, living with the prisoner, was sent out to walk with the children. In the present case the servants were sent off to bed.) In Harris' case, 12 Chandler, Am. Crim. Trials, [illegible], a deliberate attempt to create false evidently in advance of a crime was made.

5. Opportunity and facilities include the possession of means, and form together positive criminative circumstances. These [illegible] out of existing circumstances and relations. The relation of mistress and house-keeper enlarged almost indefinitely the opportunities and facilities.

6. A loaded revolver or pistol found in the possession of a woman, in a peaceful neighborhood, who has used threats against a man found murdered in her house, under circumstances like the present, raises a presumption against her, although he may have been killed by another weapon, not found; (Commonwealth vs. Williams, 2d Cushing, 589;) especially when it clearly appears that such pistol was once his property, and there was time to dispose of the killing weapon.

7. Circumstances in this case attach against the prisoner, as well where these circumstances preceded as where they followed the crime.

8. Here was proximity of the accused to the scene of the crime at the very time of its committal, made more near by a false key and lewd intercourse. This raises a legal presumption of participation in the criminal act, especially when coupled with threats.

9. Guilty actions are so often attached to a secret manner of committal of crime, that the law is satisfied with a conclusion drawn from evidence of mere circumstances, and from these alone, and without a single requirement of direct testimony, save the production of the dead body. The commission of the act charged may be fairly presumed by the Jury. (Russel on Crimes, 726.)

And a conclusion of guilt may depend upon a number of circumstantial links which alone may be weak, but taken together are strong and able to conclude. (McCann vs. The States, 13 Smedes and M. 471.)

10. Where medical evidence shows that a more mortal wound might have been given than any of those which were inflicted in this case, (namely, where the spinal cord commences,) the idea of a wounding by a person possessed of anatomical knowledge is much weakened. While the facts of random and helter-skelter cuts, and actual mortal wounds, are against the idea that the deed was done by one who was schooled in or had studied surgery or anatomy, as such a one would not have done the former, nor found the latter necessary.

Jurors are to make post-mortem experiments with great caution, and, as possessing no weight. Thus, experiments by blows on a dead body, lead to no just conclusions, as [illegible] tells us that there is a total want of [illegible] and an entire relaxation of muscles, while the living man is made up of active substance and principles of resistance.

11. When a palpable murder has been committed, legal circumstances may attach and be sufficient to convict without the necessity of finding the weapon which caused it. The law may require a dead body to be produced before a conviction for murder can attach; but, being produced and the violence apparent, it does not insist on a sight of the weapon. It can deal with the accused without it.

REMARKS OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Dean addressed the Jury first for the prisoner. After a brief reference to the above points, he, before attempting to show any inapplicability or inefficiency, announced that the defence would expect from the Jury a verdict declaring the innocence of the prisoner, before they left their seats. In presenting their case to the Jury, he did not intend any reference to that brutal man who conducted the inquest on the body of Dr. Burdell, but nevertheless, he would ask the prosecution to state why it was that his client had been charged with such a crime any more than any other of the million who live within the sound of the fire-bell on the City Hall. They were not before the court to prove who committed the deed. They were not there to show that it was some father determined to wash out his daughter's disgrace in the blood of her injurer; nor to show that it was committed by the hand of an injured husband, seeking vengeance upon the violator of his bed. Neither were they there to show that it was done by one who imagined he had pecuniary advantage to gain by the commission of the deed. They were there to prove that the accused did not commit the murder. They had accepted the gauntlet thrown down by the prosecution and they had proved her not guilty. And here, lest he might forget it in another connection, he would ask, why it was that the extraordinary omission on the part of the prosecution to show at what time Dr. Burdell entered No. 31 Bond-street, the night of the murder, and where he was prior to that time. The prosecution had not attempted to prove that; but on the contrary, and reversing the long-established rule in such cases, they had required the defence to prove not only innocence but where the accused was during every moment of that day and fatal night. They had shown that.

The prosecution had attempted to show that the accused was the mistress of Dr. Burdell, and that she had slain him because he refused to make her his wife. That charge had been amply refuted. It had been shown by witnesses on whom the prosecution had not attempted to cast the faintest shadow of suspicion. In attempting to establish the charge they had brought in a servant, whose character was sufficiently clear before the Jury, to swear that she informed the accused that the Doctor was about to leave his house, and that the accused said he might not live to accomplish it. Testimony which, if true, could not have escaped the memory of that servant when before the Coroner's [illegible]; singularly enough, she had not [illegible] until long afterwards, and [illegible] had been conversed with by many. But what the prosecution had attempted to prove was by no means [illegible] under the circumstances [illegible] ed to prove. It had been shown that during the afternoon Demis Hubbard had been in the Doctor's room. Demis Hubbard, a woman known to have been his [illegible] [illegible] to live again in the house with the family. That woman was there, and in the Doctor's room, and why, he would ask, had she not been called by the prosecution? [illegible] his marriage known [illegible] the Doctor called this former [illegible] Hubbard—to his room, for the purpose of [illegible] his marriage and that she must [illegible] Was that the case? Was she then made [illegible] woman; and was jealous woman's [illegible] excited in her bosom? She had not been called that the truth might have been known. She was known to have been in his room. It was not known when she left it; although she was at hand, and might have been called. She knew Bleakeley. It had been shown that Bleakeley was there during the afternoon, or was to have been there that evening. [illegible] Demis Hubbard have been called to show whether he had been there, while she was present; and if so, should not both have been called, to show what was there [illegible]. And again, it was claimed that the Doctor had gone out that evening. Where did he go? How long did he remain? Who was he with, and with whom did he converse during his absence? The Doctor was a man well known in the City. Some one must have seen and spoken with him. Why had such person or persons not been called? Nothing of the kind had been done. The prosecution had charged the accused with having committed the murder, and that was all they had done. It was necessary to have shown at what hour Dr. Burdell was murdered. If Dr. Burdell had partook of his dinner that day, an analysis of the contents of his stomach would have shown it. If he had partaken of his supper, an analysis of the contents of his stomach would have discovered that important fact. But no witness had been called to that point, and there was no evidence that such an analysis had been made. Although it was clear that Dr. Knight, another of the sons-in-law of Coroner Connery, had taken out the stomach before Dr. Woodward, who conducted the examination of the body, arrived. So with the wounds. There has been no sufficient dissection of the parts to ascertain their depth and direction. In fact, there had been no evidence introduced by the prosecution fixing any facts other than Dr. Burdell was killed, and that the accused was not guilty of the deed.

After calling upon the Judge to direct the Jury that, in accordance with the law and the facts, the accused must be declared "not Guilty" without leaving their seats; and telling the Jury that such was their duty, he took his seat, to be followed by the District-Attorney.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hall in replying, said he did not rise to speak to the little audience of this room or the greater audience of the newspaper world without. He would not be led into the discussion of any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the newspapers, [illegible] [illegible] not sustain the honest [illegible] [illegible] friends, and no business to [illegible] a man of a civil character. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The disappearance of Dr. Burdell for a few hours that night was no more [illegible] than the disappearance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we were still alive [illegible] [illegible] pearance if called on. In this case the accused had, to distract attention from herself, raised the hue and cry against this man and that woman, and called on the law to apprehend another, but the law was not to be so misled; it placed the hand upon her shoulder and said, "What need have we to go further? You have the motive, the means, the ability, the presence, and you shall be held accountable in the judgment of the honest men of the world." As to the question of motive, he insisted that there was not the slightest particle of evidence that Dr. Burdell had any other enemy in the world.

He dwelt upon the ill will shown to the Doctor by all the members of the family. Even the servants were taught to slight him and refuse him obedience. They quarreled with him and refused to go down stairs to let him in at night, when he was locked out. So insecure did he deem himself in that house that he refused to eat or drink there, refused the food that was sent him, and took his meals at the principal hotels of the City. As to the marriage between the Doctor and the defendant, the evidence was inferential only. The counsel for the defence had contended that it was not legally proved, and as the Court would charge them. But if there was a marriage, the old law, when jealousy was proved against a wife, and her husband died in her house,—she was called upon to show that she had no participation in his death. If she were his wife, did that make the motive any less? Might it not make it greater? For this man, of the world acted towards the defendant as if she was not his wife,—had business dealings and litigation with her afterwards,—swore before [illegible] in November, a month after the alleged marriage, that he did not have a certain note of hers. The question of the marriage, however, might be dismissed altogether, from the minds of the Jury. He contended that whether sham wife or real wife, she was guilty of the murder. There was not only jealousy but avarice. She was about to be turned out of the house, she was needy. Although Dr. Burdell, as she claimed, was her husband, she had to resort to Dr. Thompson to get her own notes cashed; there was a prospect of her being turned into the street—there was her motive for the deed. And then her threats, how could they be explained? Threats, commencing months before, and [illegible] only the afternoon of the murder—how were they to be explained on the supposition of her innocence? He argued that Mrs. Cunningham had sole control of the only clock in the house—Eckel's clock, which stood in her bedroom. She was the clock. The cook stated he had when she said it was ten o'clock; Snodgrass and the rest of the family, when she said it was eleven. She directed the movements of the time, and at her bidding, it went one hour ahead of the real time. The learned gentleman dwelt upon the evidence that the blow in the carotid artery was given by a left-handed person, arguing that there was proof of the fact. As to the theory that he must have been killed by a very tall person, why a tall strong man would have had complete control over him when, while seated in the chair he received the first blow, and could have prevented him from ever rising from it. The strength of the right hand was to the neck, and while the head was back there was a complete paralysis of the whole body, and a slight pressure upon Adam's apple would enervate him immediately. Doctor [illegible] said that, according to his theory, there was not room enough between the corner and the door to inflict a blow of that nature on the carotid. But the location of the room and the position of the Doctor proved that a woman even shorter than the prisoner could have inflicted the blow. He would leave it to Mr. Blunt, the Attorney-General to comment on the evidence for the defence. There was no evidence that this woman ever saw the body of Dr. Burdell. She spoke only about herself and about the money. Her first statement before the Coroner is about the house. "I leased the house from Dr. Burdell." Her defendant came right from his counting-house and gave his testimony, but she wanted counsel, counsel, counsel. She had removed the Doctor's pistol and hidden it in preparation, perhaps, of this very deed. Everything showed a consciousness of [illegible] [illegible] from the first slight circumstance to the last [illegible]. If mawkish sympathy misled the Jury [illegible] mawkish sympathy takes control of the Jury box, if men surrender their feelings as men, then there is but one other step to take. Mawkish sympathy has then but to ascend to the judiciary, which, thank God, it has not yet reached. Then strike the scales from the hands of justice, pull the bandage away from one eye [illegible]

and place it on both, and let this community know that while it is [illegible]

When [illegible]
Can ne'er [illegible]

[illegible] as to [illegible] crime [illegible] there will come into the world [illegible] of which we all have read in holy writ.

At the close of the District-Attorney's speech, the Court took a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when it was difficult for those engaged in the case to obtain admittance, so dense was the crowd on the stairways and in front of the building. The interior of the Court [illegible] as during the morning session; [illegible] the crowd, there was neither [illegible]. Officers Bertholf, Bishop, B[illegible] and McKeight were successful in their efforts to preserve order, and their attention to the ventilation of the Court-room added greatly to the comfort of [illegible].

ADDRESS OF MR. CLINTON.

[illegible] to proceed, and [illegible] to close the case for the defence [illegible] the innocence of his client [illegible] the District Attorney would have [illegible]

[illegible] the Dis[trict] Attorney put no question tending to corroborate her. On her cross-examination, too, the [illegible] a reluctance to answer, which no upright witness would have shown. The jury would see from her whole manner that there was no reliance to be placed upon anything she stated, [illegible] where it was corroborated. Farewell, then, to this foul slander. But the public prosecutor had not rested here. He had sought to cast a shameful imputation upon the character of the defendant's [illegible] daughter. Was it not enough that his client should be made to suffer herself? But must the brand of infamy be sought to be placed upon the head of her innocent offspring? Great as was her affliction before, [illegible] must have suffered when [illegible] directed against her [illegible]. The Jury should recollect that in every [illegible] where Hannah Conlan and Mary Donoho [illegible] testified to declarations made in the presence of other parties they were flatly contradicted. Where [illegible] conversations when no one else was present, they could not, of course, be contradicted; [illegible] were contradicted where others [illegible] they were unreliable in every instance. [illegible] to the feeling displayed by those [illegible] the latter had left the Court she [illegible] against the defendant. Yet [illegible] to admit facts enough to carry the [illegible] the force of their testimony. They had to admit that, with the exception of the [illegible] Dr. Burdell [illegible] the defendant had been uniformly kind. With regard to the expressions alleged to have been made [illegible] by Eckel on the morning after Snodgrass had [illegible] in Dr. Burdell's [illegible] counsel reviewed the circumstances [illegible] Snodgrass—this kind act of getting up and letting in [illegible] to be twisted into evidence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] had to seek his [illegible]. He was her husband, making a large income, and in a few months all secrecy was to be dispelled, [illegible] were to have traveled together, and to have [illegible]. Strange as it [illegible] with all the foibles of Dr. Burdell, with all the rough points of his character, the defendant loved him as she loved her very existence. This would seem strange to those unacquainted with them; [illegible]. Whatever had been said derogatory to his memory, even in her defence, was against her wishes. He would leave the case in the hands of the Jury. He felt assured that she would [illegible]

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

Immediately Mr. Clinton had concluded, the Attorney-General rose and addressed the Jury for the prosecution. On the night of Jan. 31, he said, a murder unequaled in atrocity almost any murder ever committed, occurred in this City, and created all over the country an excitement almost unparalleled. The [illegible] the murderer of Dr. Burdell and not to convict [illegible] Cunningham. He would rejoice to see her acquitted if she were not guilty, but there was no sympathy due to her merely because she was a woman. If vengeance came to her, it was her fault; if her offspring had to drink of the bitter cup, it was her deed, [illegible] the deed of the Court—not the deed of the Jury. [illegible] a prosecuting officer, found himself upon trial [illegible] the District Attorney was on trial. So much sympathy had been created for her, and it was even said that, if set free by the verdict of the Jury, she would be followed home by a shouting mob, wild with [illegible] at her release. Let there be no such mob. If acquitted, let her, indeed, go home, and in the silence and solitude of her chamber, thank God that He had delivered her from that fiery trial.

That Dr. Burdell was dead no one disputed. No one [illegible] that he was intentionally killed. It was [illegible] of the prosecution, on behalf of the people, to show who did it. All the evidence was circumstantial. No one saw the deed committed. The evidence [illegible] of the accused was [illegible] of a chain of circumstances, either of which [illegible] would seem to be of small importance. But look at the bridge which spanned the mighty Niagara. Would any one think, examining [illegible] of these little links, that a sufficient number of them could be so firmly strung together, as to compose a bridge able, in its strength to sustain the weight of the rushing locomotive? So these little circumstances, added, fact to fact, [illegible] link to link, produced an accumulation of [illegible] which it might be impossible to resist. If the [illegible] they must acquit the prisoner; if [illegible] they must convict her. All they [illegible] was to arrive at the truth; [illegible] would warn them not to suffer their sympathies [illegible] to carry them too far. Men act from motives [illegible] had this woman any motive to commit this act? [illegible] if Dr. Burdell were her husband, she either did or did not love him. Did she love him? All the family [illegible] in her bedroom, occupied her bedroom—Snodgrass, Eckel—but who ever saw Dr. Burdell, her husband, there? A husband who never went into his wife's room, when almost anybody else could go there! Then there were threats used. Well, for his part he did not believe much in threats. When two people quarrel, and one says, "I will knock your brains out," he simply means that he would knock the other down, if he dared to.

But here is an extraordinary case. A woman goes to visit the house of Dr. Burdell; she goes to look at the rooms, and the defendant says, "He may not live to see me out of this house." The reality followed close upon the heels of the prophecy. It had been asked, would she have said it had she intended to do it? [illegible] If she did this deed, that remark was the deed within her speaking out. It was the interior woman speaking to herself, rather than to the person who heard it.

[illegible] the girls [illegible] going away. There was a thing approving the match. Unfortunately the three slept in one bed, and the mother immediately went to [illegible] they would have enjoyed their conversation as well in their own room. He was not here to cast aspersion upon the daughters, but he would say that Hannah, the cook, was as much entitled to respect as they. It would not do to say that because she was an Irish cook she was not to be believed. The girl who earns her livelihood by the sweat of her brow is as much entitled to respect as one dressed in gaudy colors, who lives in the Fifth avenue.

He drew the attention of the Jury to the conduct of the defendant when she was first told of the murder. She remained in her room, at one time crying and fainting, at another talking of the property, while Snodgrass and Dr. Main went down to examine the body. But if she had been his wife, would she have so acted? Would a loving wife, hearing of her husband's violent death, have been *prevented from rushing down stairs*, and throwing herself by the side of the corpse? She could have gone down, and, if fall she must, she would fall on the dead body of her husband with a sigh that she had not been there to save him. But, that woman never loved Harvey Burdell. He was not her husband. One of the Jury had asked if she had power to go down stairs. Yes, God gave her that power, and never took it from her. The Counsel for the defence had admitted that she was seduced by Harvey Burdell, and that she was not to blame for that. Is she not to be blamed? She, a woman with two marriageable daughters, not to be blamed when she allows herself to be seduced? There was another singular feature about the evidence; a Doctor from Brooklyn had said that the defendant had the rheumatism, and that her joints were weakened. He (the Attorney-General) would like to have her, in a fit of passion, stand before that Doctor, with a dagger in her hand, and see whether he would rely for protection on the rheumatic weakness of her joints. Ah, but says the defence—it was done by an anatomist. An anatomist! You are to suppose that a surgeon steals into this man's chamber and artistically stabs him to the heart. Artistical homicide! Who Bill Poole artistically shot when he got the bullet in his heart? And yet there is hardly a physician in the City who could have shot him in the same place! There is no necessity in a man going to a surgical college to learn to stab a man. As for the hymn sung by one of this woman's daughters the day after the murder, they say it was this—

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

That was not the hymn they sung. It was to the same tune; but the words must have been—

"Woman moves in a mysterious way
Her wonders to perform."

The policeman's attention was called to this song, as he thought it a strange circumstance that singing should be carried on in a house where a foul murder had just been committed, and the inmates of which were suspected of the crime, one of them claiming that the murdered man was her husband. He would say to the jury that this was the most momentous case they had ever been engaged in. An acquittal of this woman, if she be guilty, will add but another to the many cases on record, that no murderer can be convicted at all. All they have to do is to wait until the passion of men is dissipated, till the storm is passed over, and then, with the aid of an ingenious and talented counsel, and with witnesses who are ready to swear anything, the sympathy is all turned in their favor. The consequences of a conviction are awful. This whole family would be ruined. These young daughters lost forever. They must suffer beyond redemption. And those boys, too. But with that the jury has nothing to do except so far that it should lead them the more carefully to scan the evidence and see that their verdict was warranted by the evidence. He charged them to look to it that they did not convict but on evidence which was irresistible to their own mind and which carried deep conviction to their bosoms. When you entered that box you took the responsibility of standing between her and justice. God and the community so deal with you as you deal with yourselves, your own conscience and your God.

Mr. Dean wished to make a correction in the statement of the Attorney-General, but the Court objected, saying that the Jury knew what the evidence was. Silence having been proclaimed, the Judge proceeded to deliver the following charge:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner at the bar stands charged with one of the highest crimes known to the law—that of taking the life of a human being, Harvey Burdell, on the night of the 30th of January last. You have heard, with commendable patience and attention, the evidence in support and in refutation of this accusation; and you have listened to the comments and scrutiny of the learned and eloquent counsel engaged in this cause upon the testimony thus adduced. It now remains for the Court to state to you the principles of law applicable to this case, and render you such aid as may be in its power, in classifying and arranging the testimony and indicating the proper considerations applicable to its various parts in your consideration of it. It can be hardly necessary for the Court to remind you, gentlemen, of the solemn and important responsibilities resting upon you. The oath which you have taken demands of you that you will true deliverance make between the people of this State and the accused, and its fulfillment solemnly requires of you that you divest your minds of all sympathy for or prejudice against the prisoner, or any of the various persons connected with this startling tragedy. You must close your minds to all external influences or considerations—divest them entirely of all bias, or knowledge, even so far as you are capable, of the party charged with this crime, except as it appears in the testimony which has been given since you were impanneled in this case. Above all, gentlemen, you must not forget that although you are sitting upon the life of one who belongs to that sex which instinctively appeals to yours for protection and support and sympathy, and which forms the tenderest ties and associations of life, is always so promptly and willingly rendered, you are to shut your eyes and steel your hearts to those considerations. Crime knows no sex, and *justice in its administration, is no respecter of person, age or condition.* All stand alike equal to its temple, and those who are called on to minister at it sacred altar but bring ineffable disgrace upon its purity and their holy office if they can be swerved from their duty by improper influences or illegitimate considerations. The Revised Statutes of this State (2 R. S. 657, sec. 4 and 5) declare the "killing of a human being without the authority of law (unless it be manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as thereinafter defined) to be murder, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being," and in some other cases which are not material to be stated for our present purpose. That the homicide in this case was neither justifiable nor excusable cannot be for a moment maintained. If there is evidence in this case that sufficient deliberation was had to form a design to take life, and to put that design into execution by destroying life, then there is sufficient deliberation to constitute murder, no matter whether the design be formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow or whether it be contemplated for months. It is enough that the intention precedes the act, although that follow instantly. The law has no favor to extend either to the rapid or slow execution of the design. Malice aforethought, or premeditated design to kill, may be conceived at the moment the fatal stroke was given as well as at any time before. Malice aforethought, or premeditated design, means intention to kill, and if such means are used as are likely to produce death the legal presumption is that death was intended. So in the present case, if you are satisfied that such means were used by the person or persons who inflicted these wounds upon the deceased, as were likely to produce death, then such killing is murder, and the party who caused that death is guilty of that crime. Assuming, then, that you will find that the deceased was murdered, the next and momentous inquiry in this case is, did the prisoner at the bar inflict those wounds which caused the death of the deceased, or aid in the infliction of them? This question must be met in this case with calmness and a firm determination on your part to meet all its responsibilities. Public justice demands that the guilty, if ascertained, should make that expiation to the offended majesty of the laws which their violation demands. The peace and good order of the community, and the security and safety of our domestic firesides, alike demand that this great offence, if the offender can be ascertained, should meet its punishment. But these reflections, while they are powerful incentives to the discharge of our duty and our whole duty, must not lead us to be the instruments of wrong, or confound the innocent with the guilty. There are two modes of ascertaining and proving a state of facts: First, either by positive evidence; or secondly, that which is in its nature circumstantial. The distinction between them is this: direct or positive evidence is when a witness can be called to testify to the precise fact which is the subject of issue on the trial—that is, in a case like the present, that the party accused did cause the death of the deceased. Whatever may be the kind or force of the evidence, this is the fact to be proved. But in this case no one was present at the time of the commission of the offence. No one saw the act performed which caused the death of the deceased, consequently there can be no direct or positive testimony by whom the offence was committed. It is wholly unsusceptible of strict legal proof. But experience has shown that in such a case resort may be had to circumstantial evidence—that is, that a body of facts may be proved of so conclusive a character, when taken into connection and as a whole, as to warrant a firm belief of the facts, quite as strong and certain as that upon which prudent and discreet men are accustomed to rely in relation to their most important concerns. It would be fatal to the administration of justice if such proof could not be availed of in judicial proceedings, for if it was necessary always to have positive evidence how many criminal acts committed in the community, destructive of its peace and subversive of its order and security, would go wholly [illegible] circumstantial evidence. In cases of crimes [illegible] is for the most part in secret, is the most satisfactory of any from whence to draw the conclusion of guilt; for men may be seduced, and driven, too, to perjury, by many base motives, to which the secrecy of the offence affords peculiar temptations. But it can scarcely happen that many circumstances, especially if they be such over which they could have no control, forming together the links of a transaction, should all unfortunately occur to fix the presumption of guilt on an individual, and yet such a conclusion be erroneous. And in a case of circumstantial evidence, when no witness can testify directly to the fact to be proved, it is arrived at by a series of other facts, which by experience have been found so associated with the fact in question, that in relation of cause and effect, they lead to a satisfactory and certain conclusion. As when foot-prints are discovered after a recent snow, it is certain that some animated being has passed over the snow since it fell, and from the form and number of the foot-prints, it can be determined with equal certainty *whether they are those of a man, bird or quadruped.* As a familiar illustration, we find an apple on the ground; we know it is certain, there can be no doubt of it, that that apple once grew upon a tree—that it did not grow upon the ground. You find it lying in the street or on the grass. The conclusion inevitably is that that apple came from some tree and that it grew there. This kind of evidence is the result of experience and observed facts and coincidences, establishing a connection between the known and proved facts, and those sought to be proved. The advantages of evidence of this kind are, that as the same is generally obtained from several and distant sources, a chain of circumstances as is likely to be prepared and arranged, and falsehood and perjury are more likely to be detected and fail of their purpose. The disadvantages are that a jury have not only *to weigh the evidence of facts, but after you have deemed the facts established by the evidence*, drawing the just conclusions from them. In doing which, gentlemen, in this case, you must not be led by prejudice or partiality, or from any want of due deliberation or sobriety of judgment, to make hasty and false deductions. This source of error cannot exist in positive and direct evidence. Then you have only to judge of the credibility of the witnesses, and that being established, it follows that the facts testified to are to be taken as true. But, gentlemen, it is quite apparent that after you have established in your own minds the facts proved, that great care and caution ought to be used in drawing the inferences from these facts. These inferences must be fair and natural, not forced or artificial. The common law appeals to the plain dictates of common experience and sound judgment and the inference to be drawn from the facts must be a reasonable and natural one, and, to a moral certainty, a certain one. It will not do that it is probably only; it must be reasonably and morally certain. Another consideration is that each fact which is necessary to the conclusion must be distinctly and independently proved, by competent evidence; because it may, and often does happen, that in making out a case in circumstantial evidence, many facts are given in evidence, not because necessary to the conclusion sought to be produced, but to show, that they are consistent with it and not repugnant, and aid in rebutting a contrary presumption; and the rule is, that all the facts proved must be consistent with each other, and with the main facts sought to be proved, (as in this case, the participation of the accused in the commission of the crime charged.) It follows, that if any other fact necessary to the conclusion is wholly inconsistent with the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused, it breaks the chain of circumstantial evidence upon which the inference depends, and however plausible or apparently conclusive the other circumstances may be, the charge must fail. The circumstances all taken together must be of a conclusive nature and tendency, leading on the whole to a satisfactory conclusion, and producing in effect a reasonable and moral certainty that the accused, and no one else, committed the offence charged. It is not sufficient that these facts and circumstances create a probability, though a strong one, and if, therefore, assuming all the facts to be true, which the evidence tends to establish, they may yet be accounted for on any hypothesis which does not include the guilt of the accused, then the proof fails to make out the charge. It is essential, therefore, that the circumstances taken as a whole, and giving them their reasonable and just weight and no more, should to a moral certainty exclude every other hypothesis. We must first be satisfied, as I have already stated, that the evidence establishes the *corpus delicti*, as it is termed, or the offence committed as charged; and in a case of homicide like the present, you must be satisfied not only that the death of the deceased was by violence, but must, to a reasonable extent, be satisfied that you can exclude the hypothesis of a death by suicide, or a death by the act of any other person. You must be satisfied of this beyond any reasonable doubts. Finally, if upon such proof there is a reasonable doubt remaining, the accused is entitled to it by an acquittal. It is not sufficient to establish a probability, though a strong one, arising from the doctrine of chances, that the fact charged is more likely to be true than the contrary; but, as already observed, the evidence must establish the truth to a reasonable and moral certainty—a certainty, which convinces and directs the understanding, and satisfies the reason and the judgment of those who are bound conscientiously to act upon it. These rules, which are derived mainly from the case of the People vs. Webster, laid down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, are well laid down by Edmonds, Justice, in the case of Polly Bodine; and as they are briefly stated by him, I will call your attention to them. First, the evidence must exclude to a moral certainty every other hypothesis but that of guilt. If you can reconcile the facts that are proved, with the belief or supposition that the prisoner is innocent—that somebody else committed the guilty deed—then that hypothesis which the law requires does not exist in your minds. You are, secondly, to bear in mind that circumstances are sometimes fabricated by innocent persons falsely accused. As for instance, an uncle was arrested for the murder of his niece. He was heard chastising his niece severely, and she was heard to cry out, "You will kill me." She was afterwards missing, and nobody knew where she was. The uncle was strongly interested in her death, because he would have inherited at her death. He endeavored to save himself by dressing up another child to serve as his niece. That very fact was, as might be expected, taken as very strong evidence of guilt. The man was convicted, and afterwards the child returned home, having eloped in consequence of her severe chastisement. There can be little doubt that fabricated evidence operated strongly on the minds of the Jury. Fabrication is often resorted to by the really guilty to ward off suspicion from themselves. Another rule is, that the supposition of *guilt must follow from all the facts, and be consistent* with all of them, as I have before indicated to you. With these rules, gentlemen, and bearing them in mind, we will now proceed to consider the case before us. The theory on the part of the prosecution is that the prisoner committed the offence, because it is manifest that she intended to do so, and this intention was indicated by the threats she used and intentions expressed. If threats are used by a person having the power and opportunity of carrying them into execution, and the result threatened had been produced, then it is a strong circumstance, to fasten the guilt upon a party, to show threats used or intentions expressed. They are considerations of peculiar importance, and often controlling. It becomes important for you, therefore, gentlemen, to consider the proof of the various witnesses in regard to this matter, and carefully to ascertain if any such threats or intentions were avowed by the prisoner. I do not think it necessary, after the very able and full comments of the counsel, to go over it particularly. I have observed during the trial that you have been most attentive listeners to the evidence, and I have no doubt that all the prominent parts of it are engraven on your memory. You will remember that the important testimony on this subject was that of Hannah Conlan, Davis, a policeman, Wilson, and other parties of less significance. These witnesses have testified to specific threats, and if they are to be believed, it shows an intention on the part of the accused to inflict some injury on the deceased, either for a real or an imaginary wrong. In this connection it is well for you to consider the relations between the deceased and the prisoner. On the part of the people it is shown that they first became inmates of the same house on or about the first of May, 1855, and that if the statement of Hannah Conlan is to be believed, about the 1st of December following the prisoner was delivered of the fœtus of a child, of which she alleged the deceased was the father. That on the 1st of May following the deceased rented a portion of his house to the prisoner for a year, and they continued inmates of the same house up to the time of his death. It would seem to be quite certain that at times they were not on very friendly terms. If the witnesses are to be believed they frequently engaged in angry feelings towards each other, and it is for you to say whether those feelings resulted from wounded pride or unrequited affection, or to the omission of the deceased to fulfill his plighted vows to her, or proceeded from other causes. You must bear in mind that there is much testimony going to show that the deceased, on many occasions, held out to his friends and to others that he was paying attentions to the prisoner with reference to making her his wife; and thus subsequently, as the defence alleges, on the 28th of October, they were married. That does not seem, from my view of the case, to be an important consideration. If, however, you deem it necessary, and you are satisfied from the evidence in the case, that they were so married, you have a right to assume that in your deliberations. If you think that these things are adequate to satisfy your minds that either from threats, or revenge, or satisfaction, these expressions of ill feeling proceeded from these causes, you will be justified in attributing them to that source. If, however, on the contrary, they proceeded from deadly hatred to the deceased, and emanated from a fixed determination upon her part to do him a personal injury, and to the extent expressed, then, they are to be taken as strong evidence of such an intent; and if you are satisfied that the prisoner had the power and was in a condition, and could otherwise have committed the offence charged they are evidence that such intent was accomplished. This leads to another inquiry; could the defendant commit the offence charged? And this leads to the inquiry as to the transactions in the house on the night of 30th January. It would seem to be indisputable that it was arranged in the early part of that day that Miss Ellen Cunningham should go with Dr. Bassober the next day, at 11 A. M., to Saratoga Springs to school. As soon as this arrangement was made the family commenced preparations for that event. Taking the testimony of the inmates of the house, except that of Hannah Conlan, it would appear that all the members of the family, the prisoner, Eckel, two Misses Cunninghams and Snodgrass, were engaged till 11 o'clock in the preparations, when they severally retired to rest, the prisoner and her two daughters occupying the same bed, in the third story, front room, [illegible] occupied it until morning, the prisoner sleeping in the middle between the two daughters; that they arose the next morning and all took breakfast together as usual, except Mr. Eckel, who was called away by a note from Mr. Ely, as he proved; that after breakfast they all retired to their apartments together in this third story, front room, where they were when Hannah the cook announced to them the death of the Doctor. You will also bear in mind the statement of the daughters as to the [illegible] of their mother on Friday and Saturday. Now, gentlemen, if this statement is true—if the testimony of this witness is to be taken as establishing these facts, and there is nothing going to show that what they told was untrue, there can be no doubt that the prisoner did not participate, herself, in this bloody tragedy. It is for you to say, after a careful and deliberate examination of the testimony, sifting it thoroughly, taking into consideration all the relations of the witnesses to the prisoner, and the circumstances narrated by them, and corroborated or contradicted by other witnesses, to say whether it is such testimony as you can safely rely upon. In this connection it is proper to consider the theory announced on the part of the prosecution. They rely upon the threats by the prisoner towards the deceased, and the bitter feeling, the ill will which was so frequently manifested by her towards him; that having been married to him and being desirous of getting speedy possession of a part of his property, was an inducement to the commission of this crime; that these motives induced her to commit this crime, and are adequate motives therefor. I do not think it necessary to go into all the causes urged upon you by the counsel of the prosecution, as having produced this state of feelings between the prisoner and the deceased. Neither is it necessary to refer to the times at which these threats were expressed. If the testimony of Hannah Conlan is to be believed, they were expressed upon the very day of the death of the deceased, *showing a continued expression of ill feeling towards* the deceased, by the prisoner at the bar, for several months at least. They also allege that she did it; and that upon the day the deed was committed she ascertained that a boarder in the house, Mr. Ullmann, was not to be at home until late in the evening; that she procured the preparation of a fire in the attic, to be lighted at any moment for the purpose of destroying the evidence of her guilt; that it must have been committed by some one in the house, and that she was the only person in the house that day who could have any adequate motive for committing the crime, and, therefore, that she must have done it. That about midnight an offensive smell was perceived in Bond-street, like the burning of clothes or leather, and that such burning took place, they say, is evident from the testimony of Dr. Parmly. In reference to the testimony upon that subject you have, I doubt not, fresh in your mind Dr. Parmly's going out in the early part of the evening, when he smelled an offensive odor; his returning, going out again and again returning about 11 o'clock when he smelled it more strongly than before, which he describes as a different odor, and the last he distinguishes as arising from the burning of leather or woolen clothing—also as to the fire in the front attic room, which he saw from the steps of his house. In this connection you will bear in mind the statement of Dr. Smith and of his son—the fact that Dr. Smith had that very afternoon been burning in his stove pieces of woollen and leather. Whether or not this offensive odor might not have been created from that source it is for you to say. You will also remember the testimony of Dr. Main, that he experienced the same offensive smell; also, the testimony of a young gentleman, Mr. Baldwin, who experienced the same odor at an earlier hour and also the testimony of a young gentleman who went through Bond street, stopped at the corner of Bond street, and who did not experience any offensive smell at all. You will also remember the testimony of Mr. Ullmann, who came into the house about half past twelve, and experienced no sensation of this kind, and the testimony of the inmates of the house, who all concur in stating they experienced nothing of the kind. If I am incorrect in regard this, counsel will correct me.

Mr. Clinton—You are quite right, Sir.

His Honor—Then gentlemen there is a theory laid before you, that it was impossible from the experiments tried that these matters could have been burned in that grate in that room, without penetrating through the whole house and creating an odor that would have existed for some hours—twelve to twenty-four. It is for you to take these circumstances into consideration, give them their due weight, and arrive at such conclusions with reference to this fact as you may be advised. It certainly is an important fact for you to arrive at in the progress of the case, because if you establish it affirmatively it shows that there must have been some proceeding upon the part of the inmates of that house to do an extraordinary act, which, under the circumstances, might naturally and reasonably create the inference that they were endeavoring to destroy some evidences of guilt. But if you come to the conclusion that there was no [illegible] of this kind burned there, that there was no fire there upon that night, then, gentlemen, the prosecution is without any theory, as I understand it, in reference to any attempt upon the part of the accused in respect to destroying evidences of guilt. Therefore I say that it is an important point for you to consider, because if you establish it in the affirmative it tends much to elucidate the theory of the prosecution, and if you establish it in the negative it is a very serious obstacle in the way of establishing their theory.

It is alleged that the conduct of the accused on the Saturday when she heard of the death of Dr. Burdell and her refusal to give testimony before the Coroner, are evidences of guilt. Now, gentlemen, it is a very ordinary means of ascertaining the fact of guilt or innocence to prove the conduct of the party at, and immediately after the commission of the offence, and the conduct of the party on the first communication being made to them of the offence committed.

Now, you recollect the testimony of Hannah Conlan, who was the first person who announced the death of Dr. Burdell to the prisoner at the bar; you will bear in mind whether her conduct that morning, in dressing herself, in going down stairs, taking her breakfast with her daughters and the rest of the family, (Mr. Eckel was absent,) returning to her room in the third story, engaging in her domestic avocations—if the witnesses are to be believed—whether it is consistent with guilt or innocence. You are also to bear in mind whether the conduct she exhibited at the time this communication was made evinced innocence on her part of any instrumentality in the death of the deceased, or consciousness of guilt. This conduct has been so frequently alluded to by the learned counsel upon both sides, that it is not necessary for me to recapitulate it; but simply to *call your attention to it. It is an important circumstance always—the conduct of the person charged* with the crime when they first hear of the offence committed; and also their conduct when the crime is first charged home upon them. Now, the ordinary evidences of guilt are also the conduct of the party after the deed is committed. Flight and concealment are considered very strong evidences of guilt always. Then, the hearing before the Coroner's Jury—that also should be taken into the account by you. Whether she manifested willingness to give such evidence in relation to the circumstances as were in her knowledge, or whether she showed hesitation, and attempted concealment. You must look to that. And you will also bear in mind all the circumstances under which she was called down before the Coroner, and, if you think it exhibited any disposition of concealment—a refusal to disclose what she knew—then, that is to be taken as a circumstance against her. Then, gentlemen, another evidence, and which would have been a very striking one in this case, where a strong, stout, active, healthy man, as this deceased is proven to have been, in the prime and vigor of life, could have been murdered, as the deceased is alleged to have been, by a woman; whether such a rencontre could have taken place—whether such a result could have been produced by the prisoner at the bar—without leaving upon her person some marks or evidences of such a rencontre. You remember the evidence of the physician, of such marks remaining upon a female longer than upon a male, and the reason given for that established fact? As no such marks were proven, except the one alluded to under the shawl—and that, I believe, was not made out at all by any evidence—then I refused to permit the prisoner to show there were no marks upon her body, upon the principle well established by law that the party seeking the charge must prove it. Innocence is presumed until guilt is proven always; therefore, in the absence of any mark you are to assume that her person exhibited no evidence of this rencontre.

4. The appearance of the clothes of the accused. Now, upon the theory of the prosecution, they not having proven that any clothes in the house were defiled or stained, it must be perfectly apparent from the testimony of the physicians, and the evidences in the room which we have seen, that the person who did inflict these injuries must necessarily have been to a considerable extent covered with blood. I say the prosecution not having had it in their power to show any evidences of garments in the house thus defiled or stained, unless you shall find the theory sustained that this fire in the attic was prepared for the purpose of burning these clothes, it follows that there being no appearance of any stains or of any blood upon any of the garments of the prisoner, or of any in her house at any time, you are bound to consider that there were none. But if you find that fact, it is very difficult to reconcile the guilt of the accused with the facts which have been proven in this case, and which are manifest and apparent to all, that the person who inflicted these wounds must have had upon their clothes and person marks of blood, if not marks of violence. Now, gentlemen, another evidence—and a striking, if not controlling one of the guilt of the person charged with murder—is, finding upon the accused weapons with which the deed either was perpetrated, or with which it might have been perpetrated, or in any places over which the accused had exclusive control or possession—as, for instance, the case put by one of the counsel, of a person shot by a pistol-ball, where a pistol was found in the possession of the accused, with which it was possible that the ball had been shot from it; and when the dissection took place, the ball found in the body of the deceased would not fit the pistol; therefore that presumption which, if the ball had fitted the pistol, would have been regarded in law as conclusive, failed entirely, because the two did not agree. Now, if in this present case there had been found upon the person of the accused, or in any one of her drawers over which she had exclusive control and possession, a weapon such as was competent to inflict these wounds upon the deceased, the case would have been a very strong case; nay, I may almost say a conclusive one, unless there were some other controlling facts that the injury was not inflicted by the person who was in possession of the weapon.

Now, how is it in this case, gentlemen? While there was found in the possession of the prisoner—for I consider the bureau in her possession—there was found in her possession [illegible] holding up the dirk [illegible] the Jury [illegible] officers of the Court [illegible] is the blade, [illegible] the hilt, tapering down to a [illegible] and Dr. Uhl says those wounds could not have been inflicted with this instrument. Dr. Knight, Dr. Wood, and Dr. Uhl, measured the wounds, and the statements that they have given show conclusively that these wounds were not inflicted by that instrument, just as in the case of the pistol ball. It is a perfect mathematical demonstration. Then the lancet blade is thrown out of the case entirely. Then, gentlemen, the only item of evidence about this matter is the pistol being found in the possession of the accused.

Now, it is not alleged or pretended in this case that the wounds were inflicted by that pistol at all, but it is argued that the possession of a pistol by a female is evidence of some murderous intent. Now that is the evidence in regard to this pistol. Dr. McGuire states that he was present when Dr. Burdell purchased it, or one very much like it. I judge from the subsequent testimony that we committed an error in assuming that this was the pistol which Burdell originally *purchased with Dr. McGuire and used as his own.* The testimony of one of the Miss Cunninghams is, that this pistol was given by Dr. Burdell to Mrs. Cunningham, while she was living in Twenty-fourth-street, before she went to the house in Bond street. It is not a very controlling circumstance in any event, because it is not pretended or alleged that any of the wounds inflicted upon the deceased were inflicted by a pistol. The most that can be made of this circumstance, supposing that the prisoner had inflicted the wounds, is that it was evidence that she had intended at some time or other (as it is argued on the part of the prosecution) to carry out the intention which she had expressed in reference to injuring Dr. Burdell.

Whether the possession of the pistol under these circumstances, is a reasonable presumption for you to draw, is for you to say. The next inquiry which presents itself is, *had the prisoner at the bar the physical* strength to inflict those wounds? That is a very important question for you to answer, if you get so far as this stage of the case. It is true, gentlemen, and you must bear it in mind, that a person excited by passion would do fourfold what the same person unexcited could; and to determine this question you must regard the testimony in regard to the strength of resistance which Dr. Burdell would naturally be supposed to make. And it appears to me that this is a very proper point for me to state to you the testimony in reference to the manner in which those wounds were inflicted, saying nothing now about the person who inflicted them. I think all the physicians agree that the first wound was inflicted on the right shoulder, while Dr. Burdell was sitting in his chair at the desk in the centre of the room, about midway between the door and the rear of the room. The person to have inflicted that wound on him must necessarily have been either in the room when he came in, or was, perhaps, more probably concealed in the front room, and came out after the Doctor had seated himself in his chair; for you will remember that it is in testimony that the door of the front room was locked, and the other access to those two rooms, which we have seen had a passage between them, was from the door of the Doctor's office, of which he had the key, and when he went out it was his custom to lock it. Now it is alleged on the part of the prosecution, as one of their grounds of argument to bring the charge home to the prisoner, that she had the key of the Doctor's rooms, and that she could, and probably did, gain access to them; and she must have been in them, to make out their theory, at the time when he returned, to go into his room.

You will remember that the bracket light at this side of the window—this bracket light which was to the instrument case—was found lighted in the morning precisely as it was left at night, with head pretty well on; some witnesses say that it was full on, some that it was not quite full on. You will remark I asked the question whether that light was sufficient to enable a person sitting in this chair at the desk to read. My object was to see how generally it lit the room. The answer was in the affirmative, and the room not being a very large one must have been very fully lighted. Doubtless the Doctor was seated there examining his bank book, or perhaps reading the newspaper, and the person who inflicted this wound on the right shoulder must have necessarily approached from behind him. Dr. Uhl says (and he was concurred in) that the wound must have been inflicted from behind while the Doctor was sitting, because the wound was on the right shoulder and drops of blood were found on the right side of the chair, as though blood had dropped there from the wound. Some of the witnesses seem to think that this wound must have been inflicted by a person taller than Dr. Burdell. It is for you to say if it was inflicted while he was sitting down, whether it must have been inflicted by a person taller than Dr. Burdell or not. It is very apparent, I think, that when that wound was inflicted, there was something applied to the neck, (as from the medical statements there would seem to have been,) something either in the shape of a cord or a handkerchief, or a rope, something which was thrown round, which produced a strangling; whether it was done by the pulling of a handkerchief, or by a cord, it is evident that there was some effort of this kind. Immediately the Doctor must have sprung up from the chair, and made for the door, because the side of the door and side of the wall manifestly exhibits it, the blood which came from this wound remaining there. The person must have necessarily got the Doctor quite into the corner of the room, and I think that probably would account for the abrasion on the nose spoken of by Dr. Uhl. His head was pushed up into the corner of the room. I think that this theory is sustained by the evidence in the case, for all the other wounds upon the body were upon the left side, and none on the right side at all—not one of them. It seems, if I have correctly looked at the testimony, that the person who inflicted the wounds had the Doctor in the corner of the room, and that the wounds were thus inflicted which caused his death; that he must have dropped down almost instantaneously in the corner, and was drawn a little out, so as to permit the opening of the door, and there lay when he was found the next morning. That seems to me the result of this testimony, from the attention I have been able to give it. I am satisfied that is the theory of the case, and I think all the testimony harmonizes with that view of it. Now, supposing that to be the theory of the case, had the prisoner at the bar physical strength to have produced those results? And in reference to settling this question, you are to bear in mind the circumstances which have been already detailed—the depth and the number of the wounds, fifteen in number; the circumstance of resistance on the part of the deceased; the absence of all evidence of any injury to the person of the prisoner, and the amount of force necessary to inflict those wounds. In reference to this point, *it will be necessary for you to consider the evidence* of the witnesses and your own observation as to the force necessary to inflict such wounds, and in this connection also you are to take into consideration the testimony of Dr. Catlin, in reference to the alleged disability of the prisoner, by reason of the rheumatic affection with which she was afflicted three years since. You have heard all the testimony on this subject. The theory was started that the wound on the right side was inflicted by a left-handed person. Dr. Francis thought it might be so. Others thought it might be or might not. You will judge, from the position of the body and of the wounds, if you arrive at the view which I have expressed to you, as to its position at the time the wounds were inflicted, whether or not a left-handed person could have inflicted them. By the testimony of Dr. Catlin it would appear that the rheumatism affected the prisoner's right arm and shoulder to a much greater degree than the left. The theory of the prosecution is that a left-handed person gave this blow, that the prisoner was left-handed, and that the natural conclusion was that it was inflicted by her. You will remember the testimony which has been given in reference to the use of her left hand, and her reason for using it, and you will make such deductions as you deem proper. If you come to the conclusion that the prisoner had the physical strength to inflict those wounds, then you must bear in mind the testimony which has been given in reference to their being inflicted by a person taller than Dr. Burdell.

Dr. Main, the first witness examined, supposed that the blow must have been inflicted by a tall man when they were standing up—that is the blow under the ear—and some of the other physicians expressed the same idea. If you are satisfied that the blow was inflicted by a person taller than the Doctor, then, of course, it could not have been the defendant, for it is conceded that she is shorter than the Doctor. Then there is another theory in the case—that those wounds were of a peculiarly mortal character; that they were nearly every one of them fatal or mortal blows, and that they must have been inflicted by a person having an anatomical knowledge of the human system. It is only necessary for me to call your attention to the testimony of the physicians on the subject. Drs. Francis Uhl, Woodward and Carnochan, they all, as I understand, concur in the opinion that the blows were peculiarly accurate blows. It is for you to say whether this was accidental or not, or whether they were inflicted by a person who must have possessed anatomical knowledge of the human system, knowing where to strike home every blow that was inflicted. There is no proof on the subject that the prisoner has or has not such anatomical knowledge; and if you are satisfied that those blows were inflicted by a person having anatomical knowledge, to have brought it home to the prisoner it would have been necessary for the prosecution to show that she had such anatomical knowledge. I have not felt it necessary to discuss the various theories in reference to whether persons might have got in from the back part of the house or the front, or to call attention to the various suggestions made in reference to this subject. I will state, gentlemen, that you must look at this case with reference to the prisoner at the bar, whether the hypothesis is sustained so as to exclude the idea that this death could have been caused by any other person. In reference to this rule of evidence, I will quote an old and well known authority: "The case must be such as to exclude to a moral certainty every other hypothesis but that of the guilt of the party accused." In cases of doubt it is safer to acquit than to condemn. Gentlemen, I have now discharged the duty which the law imposes upon me in this most painful and exciting trial. I think that you will bear me witness that I have exhibited no other motive than to elicit the truth and the whole truth, and to aid in placing before you any facts which could avail you in solving this great crime. My duty is now ended, and you have to retire to your room, calmly to deliberate and decide on the fate of this unhappy woman at the bar. Meet your whole duty like men feeling your deep responsibilities and the solemnities of your oaths. To your decision I now commit the fate of this unfortunate woman and the future of herself and her family. While you deal justly, by her, it is your privilege also to deal mercifully; for, as I have before remarked, if you have any reasonable doubt of her guilt, that doubt is to [illegible] verdict of acquittal. If, on the contrary, on a review of the whole case, you deem the charge sustained in the indictment proven, it is your duty to your country and your God to say so, though it be with anguish of heart, and may bring deep shame and sorrow to others. But if in this final reviewing you are not satisfied of her guilt, pronounce a verdict of acquittal, and let the accused go free.

THE VERDICT.

It was precisely 7 o'clock when the Jury retired. Mrs. Cunningham, who had wept very much during the address of Mr. Clinton, the Attorney-General's summing up, and the Judge's charge, [illegible] physical system appeared nearly prostrated, covered her face with her handkerchief, and seemed very nervous and agitated. It was generally believed in the Court-room that the Jury would not be long in coming at a conclusion, and accordingly nobody was surprised, when after having been out thirty-five minutes only *they returned to the Court-room, and announced* their agreement. The folding-doors separating the Supreme Court-room, in which the trial was held, from the Marine Court-room, where was the majority of the spectators, were closed, to prevent any manifestation of feeling at the [illegible] of the verdict, and, much to their dissatisfaction, [illegible] people, who had been in attendance all day, were deprived of witnessing the most [illegible] and exciting scene of the whole trial. After the Jurors had taken their seats, Mr. Vandervoort called upon them to answer to their names. This being done, he said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

Mr. Oakley, the Foreman—We have.

An officer of the Court caused Mrs. Cunningham to stand up, and turn her unveiled face to the Jury.

Then the clerk said: "Prisoner, look upon the Jurors; Jurors look upon the prisoner. How say you, gentlemen—do you find Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, guilty or not guilty?"

Foreman—NOT GUILTY.

There were some attempts at applause which were immediately suppressed. Mrs. Cunningham appeared not to hear the foreman's reply. She stooped down and asked her counsel what the verdict was, and on being told, fell back into the arms of her daughter Helen.

Mr. Vandervoort—Gentlemen of the Jury, you say that you find Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, not guilty of the murder and felony of which she stands indicted. So say you all.

The Judge then thanked the Jury for the attention which they had bestowed upon the trial during each stage of its progress, and discharged them from further attendance.

Mrs. Cunningham, accompanied by her children, was supported out of Court, and taken to one of the Judge's chambers, where a crowd of sympathizing friends immediately hastened to congratulate her on her acquittal.

ECKEL DISCHARGED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

After Mrs. Cunningham and the Jury left the Court, Mr. John Graham, counsel for Mr. Eckel, rose and addressed the Judge as follows:

If your Honor please, after the rendition of the verdict in the case, I move the Court that Mr. Eckel be discharged on his own recognizance. It would be an outrageous injustice to send him back to prison to-night. The learned District-Attorney is too good a judge of his duty to the community not to be aware that in a charge involving the lives of two human beings, it would be a great injustice to the community to try the weakest case first. We are bound to presume, from the [illegible] that he placed the prisoner just liberated by the verdict of the Jury, on trial, supposing that the case against her was the strongest. That would determine the case as against Mr. Eckel. The whole of the prosecution's theory against Mr. Eckel, under which he has been indicted and [illegible] of his liberty for three months, [illegible] the paramour of the prisoner just discharged, aided and participated in the commission of the murder. In other words, that he was a kind of principal in the second degree, or at all events had some knowledge which might render him amenable as accessory before the fact. Now, whatever his relations to the crime were, if he had any relation to it at all, it is evident that he did not [illegible] theory of the prosecution disposed of by the present verdict, the relation of a principal in the first degree, because the prisoner who has just been [illegible] had been indicted as the sole actor in the perpetration of the murder. The people, by their Grand Jury, [illegible] theory of their Grand Jury, [illegible] her as the sole actor in the commission of the crime, and having failed to establish that crime against her as a principal in the first degree, [illegible] that Mr. Eckel could have [illegible] as principal in the second degree, or as accessory before the fact. I do not intend, unless it should become necessary for the purpose of [illegible] his Honor the justice as well as the [illegible] to dilate on the circumstances, unless it be rendered necessary by the District Attorney opposing it. But I submit to the Court that this case, which has been all along supposed to attach to it the case of Mr. Eckel, having been decided in favor of the defence, and the prisoner in the case having received an honorable discharge at the hands of a Jury of her countrymen, it would be most inhuman, as well as most outrageous and indecent, to compel Mr. Eckel to remain in prison, [illegible] his appearance beyond his own bail, until the Court of Oyer and Terminer be ready to try the case. Mr. Eckel is a man of very high character in this community, a man as little capable of entering into a deed of this kind as—if I may say so with respect—your Honor on the bench—a man surrounded by friends, composing the [illegible] of society; a man who could have no inducement to enter into the perpetration of such a deed; a man who had many friends to whom he could apply for any amount of money he needed; a man who is at the head of an extensive and prosperous business, and who has been drawn from that business on a supposition which has been proved by the verdict of an honest Jury to be unfounded, even against the principal. Now, under these circumstances, I submit to this Court, and I ask of its humanity, as well as out of justice to the prisoner, to make an order that until the time to which this Court adjourns, the Court order the prisoner to be discharged on his own recognizance. I do not know that the District Attorney will make any opposition.

The District-Attorney replied that as he understood the verdict of the Jury to imply that the murder was not committed by any person in the house, he had no opposition to make to the learned counsel's application to have Mr. Eckel admitted to bail on his own recognizance. He should, however, move that the indictment against Mr. Eckel should be returned to the Court of General Sessions for further action.

Mr. Graham said that any action in the Oyer and Terminer might be removed by *certiorari* into the Supreme Court, with reference to the Court of General Sessions, he asked Mr. Hall not to press that motion until he had had an opportunity of consulting with his associate counsel.

The Judge asked Mr. Graham the amount of Eckel's property. Mr. Graham replied that it was between $10,000 and $15,000.

Judge to District-Attorney—Will $5,000 be adequate.

Mr. Hall—That will be ample.

The Judge then ordered Mr. Vandervoort to take Mr. Eckel's recognizance in $5,000, which was accordingly done, and Eckel was released from custody.

It was understood that Mrs. Cunningham and her family, on leaving the Court after the crowd had mostly dispersed, proceeded to the house—hereafter to be famous in the history of the City—No. 31 Bond-street.

Mr. Eckel quitted the Court in company with his counsel, Mr. Graham, and spent the night at the residence of Mr. W. R. Stafford, in West Fifteenth-street.

Judge Davies adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer to Monday, [illegible] the 18th inst., when the District-Attorney will probably enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Mr. Eckel.

Yesterday, at various intervals throughout the day, small knots of people gathered about the premises No. 31 Bond-street, with the expectation that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM might appear at the windows. They were disappointed. Occasionally they would raise a feeble cheer, with the intent to draw her forth. But she did not make herself visible—and before the dusk had darkened into night the last straggler had departed.

United States Court of Claims.

On Monday adverse opinions were delivered, as follow: By Judge Gilchrist, in the case of Eliza Stafford; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Abraham Boileau, administrator; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Daniel Van Winkle; by Judge Gilchrist, in the case of J. C. Buckles; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Nathaniel Williams; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of David Noble; by Judge Gilchrist, in the case of E. B. Chamberlain; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Thomas R. Gidney; by Judge Scarburg, in the cases of George W. Dow and John [illegible]; by Judge Gilchrist, in the case of [illegible], administrator; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Stephen C. Hayden; by Judge Gilchrist, in the case of Jeremiah M. Williams; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Joseph Loranger; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Tiffany, Young & Ellis. Judge Blackford delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of [illegible], ordering a favorable opinion to be reported to Congress.

On Tuesday the following adverse opinions were delivered: By Judge Blackford, in the case of King, administrator of John Mandeville; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Michael Musy and Andre Guthen; by Judge Blackford in the case of Joshua B. Jewett; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Francis Picard, administrator, No. 1; by Judge Blackford, in the case of Augustin Demers, administrator; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of Francis Picard, administrator, No. 2; by Judge Blackford, in the case of King, administrator of Greer; by Judge Scarburg, in the case of S. T. Phillips, administrator of Jonathan Porter Felt, deceased.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

We are to have an Anatomy of Humor by BURTON, as a companion volume to the Anatomy of Melancholy. The first four numbers of a new serial publication by APPLETON & CO. have appeared, entitled *A Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, of America, Ireland, Scotland, and England.* By WM. E. BURTON, Comedian.

The work is to be published in forty numbers, and to be embellished with more than six hundred engravings, from original designs. It will be a book for all time, and furnish more light reading than any one volume ever contained before. But the great objection to it, if there are any objections, is the comprehensiveness of the editor's plan. It would have been better to have given a good selection of specimens of characteristic American humor—for, to give even a taste of English, Scotch and Irish humor, would require a much greater space than the editor has allowed himself. The four parts that have appeared are devoted exclusively to American writers, and the selections are generally well made, and include specimens from nearly all of our native authors who have distinguished themselves by their writings, as well as from some who have not. The extracts are chronologically arranged, in prose and verse, commencing with MORTON'S "Song of the Maypole," written in 1625, and doubtless the first piece of humorous poetry produced on this continent. The four numbers bring down the extracts from American authors to the year 1840, and each number is illustrated with a fine steel engraving of a popular author. The first is very properly that of the compiler, Mr. BURTON; the others are HALLECK, HOLMES and IRVING. Mr. BURTON possesses an unrivalled collection of works of humor, and his studies of American literature have evidently been very close and comprehensive. The task he has imposed upon himself is by no means one of easy accomplishment, but it is one for which he possesses rare and extraordinary qualifications, and as it is a labor of love, we are sure of its being well performed. Among the American humorous writers from whose works Mr. BURTON has made his selections, we find the name of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who appears as the author of a story called "Two Yards of Jaconet, or a Husband."

The Olive Branch; or, White Oak Farm, is the title of an anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novel of Southern life. The author's aim is to prove that the Scriptures recognize and sanction Slavery, that its existence is strictly in accordance with the highest Christian precepts, and that the love of Christ is perfectly compatible with slave holding, slave-breeding and slave-dealing. We cannot in conscience say that the fictitious story which is intended by the author to perform this difficult work, is likely to convert any one holding an opposite opinion. It is a very tame, common-place story of Virginia life, and even its favorable pictures of Slavery are not to be compared with Mrs. STOWE'S, in *Dred*. If the Southern or Northern advocates of Slavery desire to present the most captivating pictures of slave-life at the South, they could do better to print in a volume by themselves, some of Mrs. STOWE'S sketches, which she has given in *Uncle Tom* and *Dred*, without the darker pictures which are intended as contrasts. The *Olive Branch* is published by LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia. But we have no clew to the author's name.

Miss LESLIE is the authoress of a popular cookery book, though we are not certain of her being a recognized authority among gourmands. Women, in fact, are doubtful authorities in such matters, and the only good cookery books have been written by men. But Miss LESLIE makes no pretensions, that we have ever heard, to being a cook, and without being a practical cook it is not possible to write a safe book on the subject. But there are certain great principles in cookery which every man and woman ought to understand, and bearing these in mind, a good essay on the art of preparing food might be written without any practical experience of the *cuisine*. To write recipes, however, requires absolute experience, and no one should venture to give a recipe for a dish without having first proved it. Miss Leslie lays it down as an axiom in her *New Cookery Book*, just published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, that soups should have a distinct flavor of the principal ingredient of which it is composed. But this does not strike us as a sound Apician precept. Soups are necessarily compound dishes, and their delicacy and merit consists in the absence of a distinct prominent flavor. There should always be an uncertainty in the mind of the gourmand as to the nature of the soup which he has eaten. A distinct taste of beef, or mutton, or chicken would be offensive to a refined and educated appetite. The fact that in French cookery all the various soups are made of the same "stock," and are only distinguished by the last flavoring material added to it, is a sufficient refutation of Miss LESLIE'S idea. The French are, in truth, the inventors of soup, and are the only authorities on the great art of composing that necessary overture to every good dinner. Although we do not regard Miss LESLIE as a competent authority in soups, yet there are certain American preparations in the shape of pies and cakes, in relation to which we have no doubt that she may be safely relied upon.

Knaves and Fools, or Friends of Bohemia, is the title of a satirical novel of London life by EDWARD M. WHITTY, which gives abundant evidence that a man may be a brilliant newspaper writer and yet produce a very poor book. Mr. WHITTY has written a good many racy and very telling articles in the London *Leader*; among them were a series entitled, "The Governing Classes," which had great merit. Mr. WHITTY is also a capital newspaper correspondent, and writes admirable letters to the Liverpool *Journal*, but the style necessary for such writing is essentially and radically unsuited to a continuous narrative, or the serious embodiment of character. But, making all allowance for the difference between the style of a weekly paper and a volume, we are still at a loss to account for the failure of Mr. WHITTY in his attempt at novel. The satire is too palpably intended for satire, and the characters and incidents are both common-place and unnatural. Great expectations were raised by the announcement of this novel, the name of which, *Friends of Bohemia*, promised a knowing record of the ways of the class who are now generally denominated Bohemians. But, instead of Bohemians, we have only a foolish Lord, a knavish Liverpool merchant, and a reckless spendthrift. The material is exceedingly slender, the story nothing, the style flippant, and the motive trivial. The *Friends of Bohemia* is an unmistakable literary failure. The New-York publishers of the work are RUDD & CARLETON.

The last production of HUGH MILLER, the sheets of which were passing through the press when the unhappy author in a moment of insanity, brought on by severe application to his professional studies put an end to his eminently useful and honorable life, have been published by GOULD & LINCOLN of Boston. The work is entitled *The Testimony of the Rocks, or, Geology in its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed*. A memorial of the *Death and Character of Miller* is added to the work. It consists of twelve lectures, part of which were read before scientific societies, and part of them before popular audiences, and one of them has been before published in this country. The volume is largely illustrated.

There are but few persons who are fortunate enough to be the owners of green-houses, but we presume there are very few who do not take an interest in these elegant and costly appendages to a country mansion. Whoever is in the habit of building chateaux in Spain, as a matter of course, have a long range of green-houses attached to their structures, and all such may obtain a good deal of valuable information on the subject of constructing green-houses from a volume devoted exclusively to that subject, just published by SAXTON & CO., of this City. The author, Mr. ROBERT B. LEUCHARS, is a "Garden Architect" by profession, and mingled up with his practical hints about green-houses is a good deal of valuable information on horticultural topics generally.

Scandal is the title of a very pleasantly written, social novel, by Mrs. J. T. BICKFORD, published by SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, of Boston.

Nebraska in 1857, is the title of a serviceable little book, by JAMES M. WOOLWORTH, with the imprint of Omaha on the title page. A book printed in Omaha City, in the Territory of Nebraska, causes us to open our eyes to the importance of the facts which it discloses.

Messrs. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., of Boston, have published a new romantic story by D. P. THOMPSON, author of the *Green Mountain Boys*, and other popular stories of wild American life, entitled *Gant Gurley; or, the Trappers of Umbagog, a tale of Border Life*. There is good writing and great descriptive power in *Gant Gurley*; the border life is Eastern, and the scenes are all purely and strongly American.

The Border Rover, by EMERSON BENNETT, published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, is a wild and romantic story of Western border life, written in the popular style of the magazines, and without any of that seriousness of motive so perceptible in *Gant Gurley*.

If the number of elementary books on the art of oratory which are published in this country, give any indication of the demand for such works, there must be an inordinate desire among the rising generation to excel in the art of speaking in public. To the great number of such books which we have noticed within a few months past, we have to add another: *Sanders' School Speaker, a Comprehensive Course of Instruction in the Principles of Oratory*, by CHARLES W. SANDERS. Published by IVISON & PHINNEY.

We have also received *Reports on Cases argued and Determined in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the First Circuit*, 1854–56. By B. R. CURTIS, the Presiding Judge. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Life Scenes from Mission Fields. By E. D. MOORE. With an Introduction by Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Priesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity or the Church of Co-Equal Brethren. A Cento. By CAMPAGINATOR. Philadelphia: J. P. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Childhood; its Promise and Training. By W. W. EVERTS. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book. By ROBERT TURNBULL. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

Hunter's Guide from Niagara to Quebec. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism. By JAMES B. WALKER. JACKSON & DERBY.

A Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark. By JOHN J. OWEN, D. D. New-York; LEAVITT & ALLEN.

Illustrated School History of the United States and the Adjacent Parts of America. By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Waverly Novels. The Antiquary. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Select Orations of Cicero. With an Interlinear Translation on the Hamiltonian System. By WILLIAM UNDERWOOD. Philadelphia: CHAS. DESILVER.

The Works of Horace with English Notes. By Rev. I. A. MACLEANE. Revised and edited by REGINALD H. CHASE, A. M. Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.

Bacon's Essays: With Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & CO.

The Speeches of Henry Clay. Edited by CALVIN COLTON. 2 vols. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.

Bleak House. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated Philadelphia. T. B. PETERSON. 2 vols.

Jacob Faithful and *Peter Simple*, By Captain MARRYATT. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Medicated Inhalation in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. By H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D. Boston. GEO. C. RAND & AVERY.

English Reports in Law and Equity. Edited by CHAUNCEY SMITH. Volume XXXVI. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of England, contained in the English Law and Equity Reports. From the 1st volume to the XXXVth, inclusive. By CHAUNCEY SMITH. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States, with References to Leading Decisions of the Supreme Court. By C. C. ANDREWS. Washington: E. FARNHAM.

FROM BOSTON.

The Constitutional Amendments—The Changes at the Custom-House—Major Barstow's Mission—The Spiritualists—Page's Venus.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 2, 1857.

Three amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts were adopted yesterday by the people, the first providing that no person shall vote or hold office, who cannot read and write; the second limiting the number of members of the House to 240 and providing for their election by Districts; the third providing for the election of the 40 Senators in single Districts instead of as now by Counties. All three are carried by large majorities. To the second and third there was almost no opposition.

The town system of representation, which has prevailed in Massachusetts for more than two centuries, and is associated with some of the most brilliant achievements of our legislation and oratory, was abrogated without an emotion that savored of the pathetic. We have outgrown it slowly and naturally; but it was rather hard that it did not find a single voice or pen to say kind words of it, when it ceased to exist. Not a single one of the multitude of champions of the "small towns" in the Constitutional Convention of 1853, came forward to stay the stroke or eulogise the victim.

To the first amendment, however, considerable opposition was displayed, and about a third of the whole number of votes was cast against it. The ballots issued by the Democratic State Committee were printed "No" on this first proposition, and "Yes" on the two others. Many Republicans also opposed it, probably deeming it only a vexatious innovation, destined to be productive of no advantage. I am told that Senator WILSON voted against it, in company with other intelligent Republicans whose predelictions are nevertheless in favor of the doctrines of "Americanism."

You know that cannibalism has been introduced at the Custom-House, and the Democrats are devouring one another. The first detachment of the newly-appointed were initiated in their duties yesterday. Most of them are from the country, and very green. I notice in the number the name of a resident of a neighboring town, in which, though a Democrat, he became tax collector, by underbidding everybody else who desired the office. When his books were examined at the end of the year, the letter "f" was found marked against the name of some fifty persons on his list. "What does this 'f' mean?" asked one of the examiners, "and here's another, and another." "Why, don't ye know?" answered the tax collector; "them's the people that I called on, that 'fused to pay. I asked 'em for the money and they 'fused, so I marked 'em "f" for "'fused."

An incident happened at the Custom House on Thursday afternoon, indicative of equal intelligence. Its outlines, I believe, are already in the newspapers, and it deserves circulation. One of these strapping up-country Democrats arrived at the foot of State-street in a cab, on which were piled his three trunks. They were safely landed on the granite steps of the building, the driver was paid, and Jonathan hunted up the Irish porter and told him to take "them trimmins" up to his "room" "What room?" inquired the porter. "Why, you darned fool, by bed chamber, and be quick about it," responded the indignant inspector. It took some time to convince him that the "Aids of the Revenue" are not fed, lodged and clothed on Uncle Sam's premises. He had come down from his verdant fields to take the office with large expectations.

The axe is falling at the lesser seaports also. Several Democrats have been ousted at Salem, and more extensive changes are likely to take place there. I am told that Major BENJAMIN BARSTOW, the original and thorough Hard-Shell, has gone to Washington with documents which will tell hard against some inmates of the Post-Office and Custom-House. Major BARSTOW is the man who "showed up" Gen. CUSHING'S Anti-Slavery record in a pungent speech three or four years ago, and recently addressed a five-column letter to President BUCHANAN, exhorting him to smite the Soft-Shells. Major B. is enterprising and deserves success.

The Spiritualist controversy rages still. What gives it such interest in the community is the fact that the rappings, and writings, and so forth, are no longer confined to disreputable streets on the side of Beacon Hill, but have climbed to the summit, and are bedeviling respectable families. A Long-wharf merchant told me the other day that he felt continually nervous lest the gyrations which his tables kept performing in the evening, should anticipate their time three or four hours, and attack the furniture at dinner. Public opinion, I think, condemns the action of the Theological Faculty of Harvard College in the Willis case more strongly than ever.

PAGE'S Venus having been rejected by the unintelligent Committee of the Boston Athenæum, is on public exhibition in a chamber in Tremont-street. I understand that it was offered to the Athenæum for the veriest trifle of a price, by the gentleman who own it. They were desirous of having such a master-piece permanently placed in Boston, and were willing to make a large pecuniary sacrifice for that purpose. It is said that it is rejected on account of its fancied indecency. The long and short of it is, that it represents a naked woman—stark naked. But so do a dozen other pictures which this sensitive Committee have placed conspicuously in their gallery. There is a little painting, attributed to TITIAN, hanging in one of their rooms in the very middle of a wall, so that the eye cannot escape it, which combines the indecency of two-dozen such Venuses; and in the Dowse collection of water-colors, which the Committee seem happy to advertise and exhibit, there are stark-naked, half-naked and a quarter naked, men, women, and boys, by the score. If indecency is the reason for its rejection, the Committee are foolish. They turn half of their statutes "back to," now, and have mutilated part of the rest, which leads me to think that, as is reported, it is the real reason. But if it is rejected on the score of art, the Committee ought to be discharged for gross ignorance and preposterous taste. I confess that I have seen other Venuses which I prefer, but it is a fine painting, wonderfully rich in color.

KANSAS MILLENIUM APPROACHING.—Gen. JAS. LANE, whose advent into Kansas last Summer knocked the starch out of the knees of ATCHISON so completely, has returned to Kansas. His arrival was unexpected by the brave heroes of the Pro Slavery party, and they contented themselves with gassing about getting out a writ for his arrest. No arrest has been made, however, and I incline to the opinion that the Atchisons and Stringfellows will be glad to make a bargain with LANE, that if he will let them alone, they will let him alone.

Gen. LANE visited the city of Atchison on the 1st day of April, and dined with Dr. STRINGFELLOW. Think of that! What next? Dr. STRINGFELLOW is a candidate for the nomination of delegate to Congress from that Territory; and in a speech at Leavenworth, a few days ago, said that he "was in favor of making Kansas a Slave State first, and if he failed in that, he was then in favor of making it a Democratic Free State."

It is reported that the Stringfellows, and ABLE, a partner in their firm, have made an agreement with LANE, about as follows: They are to furnish LANE twenty-five lots in the town of Atchison, with perfect titles, for which LANE agrees to pay them $35,000 in cash, and to settle two or three hundred families at that place by Fall. Whether this be so or not, certain it is that Atchison stock is rising, and LANE and STRINGFELLOW are becoming very friendly to each other.—*Weston, (Mo.,) April 23, correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY, MAY 11.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*.—Nos. 755, 756, 757, 758, 760 to 763, 306, 582. *Part II*.—Nos. 280, 527, 714, 744, 752, 538, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 103, 379¼, 572, 628, 364¼.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 9.

Before Judge Nelson.

The case of Carhart *vs.* Gordon, involving the patent for making melodeons, was given to the Jury about noon yesterday, but as the Jury had not agreed at the adjournment of Court, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. They did so, but as the plaintiff declined to answer when called this morning, the verdict was not rendered, and the trial accordingly results in nothing.

We understand that the Jury agreed about 11 o'clock last night, and that their verdict was for defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Cutting. For defendants, Mr. Keller.

John Graham vs. Meyer and Stucken.—In this case Judge NELSON made this morning his decision upon the demurrer argued a short time since, overruling the demurrer and directing the defendants to answer. No opinion was written.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 8.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Clark vs. Masters.—New trial granted on terms. Order to be settled.

Central Bank of Brooklyn vs. W. B. Lang.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Cornell vs. Andrews.—Bill of exceptions to be resettled.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Heavy and drooping. Pearls $7 [illegible]; Pots $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 389 bbls. Pearls, and 292 bbls. Pots—together 681 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "The market continues to be poorly supplied with Quercitron Bark, and it is wanted, at an advance. Sales of 80 hhds. No. 1, part at $42 ℔ ton, and part at a higher figure. Tanner's Bark continues scarce. A sale of Spanish Oak at $16 ℔ cord."

Comparative Statement of the Amount of Bark Inspected at the Philadelphia Inspection Warehouse, during the first quarter of

	1856.	1857.
Hhds	158	540
Bags	74	—

COFFEE—Is in pretty good demand, at, however, less buoyant prices: Java, 15¾c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12½c., and St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid, with limited movements. Middling Uplands, 13⅞c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14½c.; other grades, proportionate rates. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in brisk demand at rapidly advancing prices. Sales, 17,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 65
Straight State	6 65@ 6 80
Extra State	6 85@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 95
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian is also improving. Sales have been reported of about 2,600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 65 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at rising rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,000 bbls. very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 10@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 60@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, the reduced stock and high claims of owners impeding operations. Sales 7,000 bushels, including Canadian Club at $1 58; and Southern Red on private terms. Rye, Barley and Oats unchanged. Corn was unsettled during the day, but it closed tamely and languidly. Sales: 24,500 bushels, at 85c.@87c. for mixed, the latter rate for some deliverable within ten days, at the option of the buyer; 85c. for yellow, and 84c.@90c. for white, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered. 500 bales sold.

HOPS—Quiet, yet steady.

IRON—Very light movements are reported, parties differing about prices.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL runs up the week's business in sole thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	42,300	15,000
Sales during the week, sides	40,000	16,000
Stock at the close of the week, sides	91,500	14,000

MOLASSES—Inactive at old figures: Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans 75c.@77c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much. Sales—700 bbls., in lots, at $23 25 cash to-day, for Mess; $23 00@$23 50, usual terms, for do., and $19 15@$19 50 for prime, per bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request and is held at 11¼c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping—the transactions since our last reach about 275 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 13¾c.@14¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $27@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $22 50@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and worth 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 22c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 27c.@29c. for prime to choice dairy, ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate request, at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather heavy and languid, with a large supply available. Sales—680 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bale; Flour, 2d @2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, nominally 3d @3d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 6d @5s. ℔ tierce; Resin, 6d @[illegible] ℔ bbl., and Heavy Goods, [illegible] 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Two ships from [illegible] to London, deals, at £4 1s. 3d.; one from Quebec to London, [illegible]; one from Quebec to Bristol, England, £4 [illegible]; one from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, [illegible]; a bark from Miramichi to Cardiff, £4 1s. 6d.; ship [illegible], 1,100 tons, and ship [illegible], about 1,100 tons—the former from this port, the latter from Boston, to ports on the Pacific and back, [illegible] monthly voyage—the [illegible] and the [illegible], at $2,800 ℔ month; bark *Lucy A. Nichols*, 300 tons, from Girgenti and Palermo to New-York, $2,200; a Norwegian bark to Stockholm, tobacco, logwood, coffee, [illegible]; a brig from Baltimore to Aspinwall, coal, $7; one, 170 tons, to Kingston, Ja., and back, [illegible]; one, 190 tons, to Gonaives and back, $2,000; one, [illegible] to Laguayra and Maracaibo and back, $2,400; [illegible] Barbice, staves, $12, and [illegible], and back from Barbadoes, molasses, $2 75; one, 300 tons, to Matanzas, with the privilege of one other port and back, $1,600; one, 170 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,400; a brig and a schooner to Porto Rico and back, sugar, &c., molasses, $2; a schooner, 230 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,800; one or two brigs to Port-au-Prince and back; one from Norfolk to Trinidad or Demerara and back, from Barbadoes; and a schooner to Aux Cayes and back, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RALLY FOR THE FREEDOM OF OUR CITY.—"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, and all who are opposed to corrupt proscription and despotic legislation, are requested to assemble in the Park, in Mass Meeting, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, to protest against the reckless and unprincipled attempt of the Black "Republicans" in the State Legislature to destroy our Constitutional and chartered rights, and deprive us of our most cherished privileges.

Citizens of New-York, rally in your united strength and make common cause against the odious enactments of an unscrupulous majority of our State Legislature, who have attempted to appropriate our city property to the irresponsible control of mercenary political adventurers—to tax us without our consent—have prohibited trade under the pretext of moral reform, proscribed a large class of our citizens at the behest of fanaticism, and would subjugate the sources of our commercial prosperity to the base objects of the most corrupt party that ever ruled the State.

This is but the beginning. Where will be the end? Let us resist at the threshold.

Let us invoke every Constitutional and political means in our power to defend ourselves against these infamous aggressions.

The voice of the people shall be heard on Tuesday night.

Names of the signers of this call will be found on the placards. By the Committee of Arrangements.

PHILIP W. ENGS, Chairman.

CONRAD SWACKHAMER, } Secretaries.
ARTHUR WOODS, }

Eminent speakers have been invited, and will address the meeting.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Meetings in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 12 and 13, as follows:

1. TUESDAY, 10 A. M.—Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Worcester, Mass.; Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H.; Robert Purvis, of Byberry, Pa.; Wendell Phillips, of Boston, Mass. Admittance free. A collection will be taken.

2. TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.—Speakers: Rev. James R. W. Sloane, Pastor Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, New-York; Rev. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia; Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem, Mass.; Wendell Phillips. Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses.

3. WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—Speakers: Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of Jersey City; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H.; Aaron M. Powell, of Columbia Co., N. Y. Admittance free.

4. WEDNESDAY, 3½ P. M.—Speakers: Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, Mass.; Miss Frances Ellen Watkins, late of Baltimore; Wm. Wells Brown, of Massachusetts. Admittance free.

Circumstances which cannot be foreseen may necessitate some variation from this programme. It is expected, moreover, that other speakers, who have not authorized us to announce their names, will take part in the discussions.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The Anniversary of this Society will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Wood's,) in Broome-st., near Centre. The exercises will commence at 10½ o'clock. The bell will give notice, and will commence ringing at 10 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, and Rev. B. W. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, and Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Ohio, and others. The public are invited to attend. N. B.—The annual sermon, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING by Rev. Dr. FORSYTH of Newburg, in the Church corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON NORTH River and Sound Steamboats will meet on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested in the removal of the Landings of the said boats are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES R. STEERS,
EDWARD McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS, } Committee of Board of Aldermen.
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
HIRAM CORWIN,

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Annual Meeting will be held at the Calvary Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Gillette's) 23d-st. (between 5th and 6th avs) on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Association. The public (young men especially) are cordially invited to attend.

CEPHAS BRAINARD,
M. S. CHAMBERS, } Committee of Arrangements.
MARSH HOYT,

THE NATIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—(As demanded by the Bible and the Constitution) a National duty and a National necessity. The American Abolition Society will hold its Anniversary meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers engaged—Pres. BERIAH GREEN, WILLIAM GOODELL, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Society's Rooms, No. 48 Beekman-st.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, for the election of officers, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order, WM. MILES, President.

JAMES McDONALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—REMOVAL.—EMPIRE CITY Lodge, No. 206, of F. A. M., will hereafter hold their regular communications in the Antique Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, every Friday evening. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested on FRIDAY next, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge.

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute, for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at the rooms of the Institute, 351 Broadway. The polls will open at 2, and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Fourth Anniversary in City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and others. Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses. At the close of the public exercises the Society will remain for the choice of officers.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Clergymen and others visiting the City during Anniversary week, are invited to the use of the library and reading rooms of this Association, at No. 22 Waverley-place. R. C. MARSHALL, Rec. Secretary.

LECTURES.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL DELIVER A Lecture in Greene-st. Church on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, for the benefit of the M. E. Church of Hudson City, N. J. Subject—*The Influence of the Bible on Languages*. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Bishop SIMPSON will sail on the following day for Europe, as the delegate of American Methodism to the British and Irish Conferences.

LOST AND FOUND.

SEAL LOST.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, in Fulton-st., a plain, old-fashioned GOLD SEAL, of dark-red Cornelian, (stone set open,) engraved with crest of demi-lion, and lion on the shield, &c. The seal was in a gray silk purse, containing a few gold dollars, and some small silver. The finder will be welcome to the coin, and $5 dollars reward in addition, by leaving the seal at the office of the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN OR DESTROYED—A tin sign from the front of the house No. 782 Broadway; (was on the said sign)—"Lovet's Waphone Office removed to No. 85 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway." The above reward will be given to any person who will return the sign and furnish evidence that will convict any person or persons that committed the crime.

H. T. LOVET, No. 85 Bleecker-st.

FOUND—FIRST OF MAY, A POCKET DIARY, containing memoranda, probably of some importance to the loser. The owner can have it upon proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at No. 105 East 24th-st.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,

Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.

This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.

This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.

This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.

This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.

With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.

PRICES.

No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by

J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and wooden-ware, mats, brushes, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW VERY [illegible] Protestant and first-class Catholic servants, [illegible] with reference direct from their [illegible] very experienced cooks, washers and ironers, Scotch chambermaid and waitress, two competent English nurses; also, a large selection of good plain cooks, several very respectable intelligent girls for chambermaids, children's nurses, and general servants. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of experienced servants; thorough good cooks, excellent plain cooks, chambermaids, general house workers; also, several neat tidy nurses and plain seamstresses. The above will be found a first-class selection of Catholic and Protestant servants, suitable for first-class families in the City or country. Ladies in want of good servants will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent servants that can give unexceptionable city references for integrity and capability.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT tidy girls; one as seamstress, makes ladies' under garments and shirts, neatly scolloping, and plain sewing; wages $8; has excellent City references; will go a few miles in the country for the Summer; the other as laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style, muslins and lace; understands the washing of clothes neatly; wages $8; best City references. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable girl, as housekeeper or assistant to a lady; is fully competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself useful; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of young ladies; understands doing up fine muslins; as to character and capability, the highest testimonials can be given. Can be seen at No. 14 Thompson-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well-inclined girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; can bake and make good bread and plain pastry. Also, by a very neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; both are willing and obliging. No objections to any distance in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and most respectable Protestant man as waiter. Is a person who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; been accustomed for years to serve in gentlemen's families of distinction. Will be found an acquisition to any family requiring the services of a first-class, trustworthy, indoor servant. Apply at 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman of the highest character, as housekeeper, or would take charge of children, and competent to mind an infant from its birth, having acted in the above capacities both in city and country, and is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, ACTIVE, WILLING girls, situations; one as chambermaid; can do the best of sewing; would assist with any kind of work. The other as nurse and seamstress and assist to wash and iron. Can give the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or nurse by a Protestant woman, who is fully competent for either situation; would prefer a family which has a country residence for the Summer, or to travel. Apply to her former employer's, Monday and Tuesday, No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and as seamstress and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse or seamstress—prefers the country—has no objection to do light chamberwork and sewing—is a Protestant. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 62 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and plain sewing, or as laundress. No objection to the country for the summer; has the best of references. Call at No. 210 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and well recommended woman as wet nurse; her child is six weeks old; is healthy and has plenty of milk; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman. Is a married man, and understands his business; has lived in this country six years, and knows the City well. Call or address to J. F., No. 129 Clinton Place, 8th-st. Can be seen any time this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in an American family for housework or chamberwork—has city reference, and willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SCOTCH LADY, OF HIGHLY respectable family and education, desires a situation as governess or housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, No. 14 West 26th-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—THE SERVICES OF A person as surveyor for an insurance company or any other business requiring experience, activity and general knowledge of the value of property, &c., the advertiser being a practical carpenter, having conducted the business over 20 years. Address immediately W. A. Y., at the office of the *Daily Times*. The most satisfactory reference given.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AGENT to sell very desirable real estate. The party is required to give his personal undivided attention to the business contemplated. Good services will be liberally paid. Apply at the *German Reporter's* Office, No. 59 Nassau-st., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; NONE NEED APPLY but those with unexceptionable references as to character and capability; she must have a fresh breast of milk. Apply on Monday from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 81 Barrow-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED WOMEN, WHO have good recommendations, to go in the country, an hour's ride by Railroad from the City; one to cook, wash and iron, the other for chamberwork. Apply at this office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, IN A SMALL family, an intelligent girl as chambermaid and child's nurse. Good wages will be given, and good references in regard to character and experience required. Apply at No. 29 Monroe-place, near Pierrepont-st. ROBBINS.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent dressmaker to take charge of a dressmaking department. Apply at the Emporium of Fashions No. 375 Broadway for two days in the afternoon.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 26 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, an intelligent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 67 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., fourth floor.

EMPLOYERS AND FEMALE SERVANTS—Please notice the removal of WESLEY'S Select Female Office from 7th-av. to No. 260 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., where they can be supplied, as usual, with reliable and competent help in every branch of housework; a lady in attendance. Wanted, 10 smart Protestant girls, immediately.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A Protestant lady who was educated in Europe, and has resided nearly 20 years in Paris, wishes for a re-engagement. Besides the higher branches of general education, she teaches the harp and piano, harmony, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, German and French languages, the two latter she speaks like a native. Address E. T. N. E., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches, French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 221 West 35th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED Board of Education of School District No. 1, of New-Rochelle, want an accomplished Teacher, to take the charge of their School about to be instituted in their village. Applications may be addressed to ALBERT SMITH, M. D., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPENT TO INSTRUCT in English, French, writing and arithmetic, desires a reëngagement either as resident governess, or companion and assistant to an invalid lady. Testimonials of a first-class order. Address DELTA, Brooklyn Post-Office, N. Y.

TUTOR WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN American, to go a short distance in the country, to instruct two boys, 12 and 10 years of age, in the English branches, from June to November next. Address, with references, W. B. D., Box No. 11, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE teacher desires a situation as assistant in music and the English branches. Address E. M., Box No. 1,866, New-York Post-Office.

PETER K. DEYO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED From Appleton's Building, TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.

JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suiting for life and needing no change. Invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double-Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

BOYS WISHING TO BE PREPARED FOR business places in the Fall, may now receive private instruction on low terms, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 300 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in two quarters at ordinary schools. They will become rapid business writers, quick in figures, and practical book-keepers. Terms: writing, $5; full commercial course, only $15. Two seats vacant.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD CONN.—REV. I. BIRD AND J. BIRD, B. A., PRINCIPALS.—This is strictly a family school, finely situated in the suburbs of the City. Number limited to 30. Circulars with S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane. Other references: H. E. Dunham, F. Howe, Esqs., New-York; L. W. Jones, Esq., Brooklyn.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Class or private instruction day and evening. Terms from $5 to $10, and full success guaranteed to every pupil. Separate parlors for private instruction.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 240 West 22d-st. Boarders [illegible]. References—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas. B. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Kenner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC AND WRITING.—W. J. RENVILLE, favorably known in this City for the past ten years as an accomplished and highly successful teacher, still continues at No. 362 Broadway his unrivaled method of instruction. Students are received, day and evening, upon very favorable terms.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE School will open on the 13th inst. For circulars, or other information, apply to the undersigned. Terms, $250 per annum.

OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.
C. B. WARRING, }

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S school will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 300 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 20-st., first house from 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1849,) BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, NO. 396 BROADWAY.—A perpetual introducer at 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, with many orders on hand. No charge to pupils.

Teachers' and people's meeting daily, 9 to 12, and 1 to 5 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for stockholders. Insuring success in some form.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE NO. 346 BROADWAY.—A practical agency for obtaining situations for teachers and governesses. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Circulars of the best schools supplied gratuitously. Circulars sent free.

SMITH & BOYD, Appleton Building.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AMONG THE MANY DESIRABLE boarding places in the country we give full particulars of the following: Tarrytown, Stamford, Centre Moriches, Middletown Point, Pelham, Oceanport, Staten Island, Stratford, Nyack, Fishkill, Great Barrington, Northrop, Chalaux, Bridgeport, and many others. No charge to boarders. Genteel boarders for country and City supplied without delay. Send for circulars. SMITH & BOYD, Boarders' Exchange, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, can accommodate a family, and a few single gentlemen, with fine rooms and board; the house has the improvements, and is on Broadway, between 20th and 22d sts. Spanish and English spoken. Address W., Box No. 3,772 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ONE SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR two wishing to room together, may find a large pleasant furnished room, with water, bath-room and partial board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 70 West 13th-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated during the Summer in a private family, in the village of Birmingham, Conn. The healthy location and beautiful scenery around offer rare attractions to those who intend spending the Summer away from the City. It is accessible by steamboat and railroad, and only three hours from New-York. Every convenience for sailing or driving to be had at all hours. Address B., Box No. 180 Post-Office, Birmingham, Conn. Reference to E. N. SHELTON, President of the Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham, Conn., or S. CORNELL, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—OCEAN HOUSE, at Long Neck, Darien, Conn. This house is located in a healthy and beautiful situation, about 2½ miles from Darien Depôt, and 4 miles from Stamford City, having a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient boat sailing, fishing, and fine roads for driving. Furnished rooms and good fare will be given at $5 per week for adults, and half price for children and servants. Good references will be given and required. Apply on the premises, personally or by letter to Mrs. ELIZABETH BURGESS, Long Neck, Darien, Conn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURG for a lady and gentleman, (partial board for the latter,) in a small private and genteel family. Can furnish their own apartments if necessary. Address T. S. DAKIN, No. 24 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen and their wives, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A FRONT parlor with sleeping room attached, on second floor, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. Inquire at No. 23 Tompkins-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET with board for gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, at No. 39 State-st., near Clinton, within a few minutes walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR a lady and child. A pleasant location within three hours' ride of the City required. Address BOARD, Box No. 3,139 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.

WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentlemen who dine down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 158 West 11th-st.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished—without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 563 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms on the second floor, situated on Brooklyn Heights, within 5 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, in a private family. Inquire on the premises, No. 19 Remsen-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in the IXth Ward, wish to let to single gentlemen handsomely furnished rooms with partial board. Terms very moderate, and efforts made to render it a home. Address R., No. 116 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—No. 10 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., three doors from corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts., junction of Astor-place.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE—STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 112 and 113 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GRÜNBERGER, No. 102 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $36 per case. Price lists sent free by post.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City and vicinity for [illegible] Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, [illegible] One edition will be issued at [illegible] and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Eight Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing information, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters relating to money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Burdell Murder case was brought to a close on Saturday evening, after being six days on trial. The Jury brought in a verdict, having been but 35 minutes out of the Court-room, of—Not Guilty. Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham-Burdell was discharged from custody. Mr. Eckel was also discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of $5,000. The trial has done nothing to clear up the mystery of this strange case. Many statements which were supposed, after the Coroner's inquest, to be important facts that might give some clue to the detection of the murderers, have been entirely disproved, and the question remains as unsettled as ever—who killed Dr. Harvey Burdell?

We publish this morning details of the news from Mexico, a summary of which has already been telegraphed to us from New Orleans. The day fixed upon by the Ecclesiastical party for their insurrection was Thursday of Holy Week, and the affair would probably have been much more serious had the Government not been forewarned and ready. The Archbishop of the Diocese and several of the priests most prominently connected with the occurrence were arrested, and placed in confinement. A decree banishing them was published by order of the Government, but in consequence of the bad state of the Archbishop's health, and his advanced age, the penalty was limited to imprisonment in his palace until further orders. Great fears were entertained of the long-talked-of raid of fillibusters into Sonora.

Governor King has issued his Proclamation offering a reward of $2,500 for the detection and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who set fire to the buildings at Seguine's Point on Wednesday night last. He has also addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Police, directing them to use every effort to ferret out and bring to conviction the perpetrators of the act.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made in Baltimore to get up meetings to express sympathy for and furnish aid to Gen. Walker and the cause of fillibusterism in Nicaragua. One was called for Saturday evening, at which the attendance was the reporters and a few others.

A bridge on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, over the Musconetcong River, was burnt on Saturday night. There will be but slight interruption to travel, and freight will be forwarded as usual.

The Indian troubles on the Plains are such that travel will be very insecure the coming season, in the opinion of Mr. Goodell, the celebrated mountaineer, who has arrived in Kansas City.

The Coroner's Jury in the Newburg murder case met again on Saturday afternoon, but having no testimony, adjourned to Saturday next, when it will meet at Mill Hope, near the supposed scene of the murder, and five miles from Newburg.

Gen. Scott will be present at the inauguration of the Warren Statue on Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June.

The Anniversary Sermons were preached, last night, at different churches; before the Home Missionary Society by President Sturtevant, the American and Foreign Christian Union by Dr. Forsythe, the New-York Bible Society by Dr. Thompson of Buffalo, and before the Female Guardian Society, by Dr Gillette. Dr. Corey preached concerning the relations of Public Amusements with Public Morality at the Fifth Avenue Church; Dr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle, preached in the Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, Congregational Church, and in the evening at the City Assembly Rooms a discourse on the Life and Death of the late Dr. Lansing; Dr. Cheever, in his own Church last night, preached in behalf of the Institute at Washington that educates Colored Girls—a collection was taken, at the conclusion of the discourse amounting to $221; Prof. Tayler Lewis delivered the Annual Address before the Union Theological Seminary at the Mercer-street Church, also, last evening.

A serious fight between firemen took place in Monroe street about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated between engine companies Nos. 41 and 6, but engine companies No. 31 and 17, and hose companies Nos. 6 and 31 took part in it. Many of the participants were seriously bruised. The Seventh Ward Police, after a severe tussell, quelled the disturbance, and arrested five of the rioters, who were taken before Justice Brennan and held to bail each in $1,000. The Chief Engineer has ordered Nos. 41 and 6 to "lay up" until an investigation is had.

An unknown woman, poorly clad, was run over and killed by the New Haven freight train, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, Saturday forenoon. She was attempting to cross the track, when the train suddenly emerged from the tunnel and ran her down. Her head and both feet were severed from her body. An inquest upon the remains was held by Coroner Hills. Verdict: "Accidental death."

Overhauling the cargo of the alleged slaver *Merchant* was finished on Saturday by the United States Marshal. Nothing new was discovered additional to the articles found on board at the seizure of the vessel. A watch is still kept upon her by the cutter *Washington*, as also upon the supposed slaver *Eben*.

The examination in the case of Wm. Henry Quackenbush, Benjamin Purcell and Francis Hammond charged with obtaining a letter fraudulently from the Post Office, was adjourned from Saturday to Thursday next. Quackenbush has given bail, the other two are still confined in Eldridge-street Jail.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 382—60 less than the number of the previous week. There were five deaths from apoplexy, five from congestion of the liver, seven from disease of the heart, eight from inflammation of the bowels, four from diarrhœa, five from small pox, and five from measles.

Unreliability of Circumstantial Evidence.—The ease with which whole communities are set agog by the wildest rumors, is exemplified in the Newburg affair. Had not the girl Sarah Bloom appeared at the critical juncture, Mr. William Jenkins might have figured among noted malefactors and his punishment been condign. As it is, that individual escapes the charge of murder and the possibility of a hanging, but suffers in reputation [illegible] of Newburg, wh[illegible] summary [illegible] are quite ashamed of their precipitancy. Information reaches us that the set of the current of popular feeling, on the day of the reappearance of Sarah, was so decidedly against Jenkins, that scarcely one person in the village believed him innocent. The character of the girl was not above reproach; Jenkins acknowledged that he left Newburg with her at 9 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, stated that he had left her at some distance from any house, fourteen miles from the village, at midnight, and was known to have returned home at 3½ o'clock in the morning; on the next day but one, a body was found, the description of which compared with that of Sarah; and Jenkins could give no account of her whereabouts. Here was a clear case of circumstantial evidence. The event shows the danger of too hasty convictions of supposed criminals upon testimony of the character of this,—particularly as the real Sarah Bloom bears no resemblance in any important respect to the body found in the field.

End of the Murder Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell, ended on Saturday evening in the *acquittal* of the accused. No person who has made himself at all familiar with the details of this case, probably expected any other result. Under the circumstances of the deed, it was natural and unavoidable that suspicion should fall upon this woman. The murder was done under her roof, upon a person towards whom her relations were equivocal, with whom she had had difficulties and lawsuits, at a time when she was certainly in the house, and in such a manner as to render almost incredible—and therefore evidence of *guilt—her assertion that she heard no noise of* any kind, and had no knowledge whatever of the perpetration of the deed. The proceedings before the Coroner were more like a conspiracy than an inquest, and accumulated against the woman thus exposed to suspicion an immense amount of scandal and of public odium. Unlimited scope was given to malignity and to gossip;—everybody who had ever quarreled with her, or heard of anybody else who had, was permitted and encouraged to open the budget of defamation, and to deal out with lavish and remorseless hand the most damning accusations, suspicions and innuendoes against herself and every member of her family. The result of all this was precisely what was intended. Nine-tenths of the whole community set it down as absolutely certain that she was the murderer, and that her whole family, children and all, were partakers in the crime.

A trial before Judge Davies, fortunately for justice, is a very different proceeding from an inquest under Coroner Connery. Evidence was substituted for gossip, and fact for scandal. The cold, impartial reason of the law took the place of heated passion and coarse ignorance. The trial was very fairly conducted;—no undue attempt was apparent on either side to wrest facts from their proper meaning; the Judge's charge was eminently clear, firm and impartial—and the verdict of the Jury was reached with the least possible delay consistent with proper forms and due deliberation. We believe that verdict to be just; and, so far as the evidence at this trial affords basis for an opinion, we are confident this must be the universal judgment of the public. The scandals of the inquest will undoubtedly leave upon very many minds the impression that facts exist indicative of guilt which could not be brought forward because they do not fall within the legal definition of evidence. Such are Dr. Blaisdell's assertions concerning Burdell's statements made to him on the day of his death, which undoubtedly went further than anything else at the inquest to fasten upon the public mind the belief of Mrs. Cunningham's guilt. Whether these circumstances would stand the test of legal scrutiny any better than did the others which were submitted to it, must probably forever remain a matter of pure conjecture.

It is certainly remarkable how thoroughly every fact which was believed to form a link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against her, was explained and its force dissipated upon the trial. It seemed impossible that even the faint cry of murder said to have been heard in the street from Burdell's room at 11 o'clock, should have been unheard in the front room of the floor above. But it was proved by actual experiment that, when the doors were closed, very *loud* cries of murder were quite inaudible there:—and for some reason or other the District-Attorney abandoned the effort to prove that any cries were heard or made at all. In the next place the finding of two daggers and a loaded pistol in Mrs. Cunningham's possession was held to show a preparation on her part for the murder and to indicate her as the perpetrator of it. But it turned out that the pistol was given to her long before by Burdell himself, and that the daggers found could not possibly have done the deed. Next the presence of a flaring, flickering light in an upper, unused attic, seen by Dr. Parmly, was cited as evidence that a fire had been kindled there to consume the clothing that must have borne evidence of the deed. But this light proves to have been that of a candle left in the hall and shining through the open door of the attic, to light Snodgrass as he came up to bed. Then the strong smell of burning leather, perceived in the street, which at first was charged to the same theory, was proved to have proceeded from the grate of Dr. Smith who was consuming the relics of leather, &c., used by him in his experiments. And so of every circumstance indicative of guilt, in the case. The whole chain of evidence has been utterly and hopelessly broken: not a link remains.

The mystery of the murder is deepened by the trial. It seems now altogether probable, if not certain, that the deed was perpetrated by none of the inmates of the house, but by some one from without. Who he was may forever remain unknown. No progress is likely to be made towards his detection until it shall be ascertained *where Dr. Burdell spent that evening*. It is very evident that those who *know* have some motive for *concealing* their knowledge of the fact. We do not consider it by any means certain that the hour of the murder was as late as 11, or even 10 o'clock. The cries that were heard were too faint and too uncertain to warrant any conclusion upon that point. Two or three witnesses on the inquest testified to having seen a man wearing a shawl enter the house between 10 and 11; but Mr. Smith swears that he entered his house at the next door, similarly dressed at just about that hour; and he may have been the person seen by the witnesses referred to. A druggist's clerk stated on the inquest that he saw Dr. Burdell standing at the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street at about 9 o'clock, as if waiting for some one;—and this is the only clue we have to his whereabouts after he was seen to leave the house at about half-past four in the afternoon. Where had he been, and who had been with him, in the meantime? When this question shall be answered, we may have some clue that will lead to the detection of his assassin.

It is not very likely that the inquiry will be pressed much farther by our authorities. No reward has been offered for the discovery;—the stimulus of curiosity has lost its strength; nobody, but the helpless woman under suspicion, has any special motive for finding out;—and it is probable that our Departments of Police and Criminal Law will assume the disgrace of permitting this bloody deed to pass with entire impunity, rather than make any further special effort for its exposure.

The Mormon Rebellion.

Mormon treason against federal authority grows apace, becoming each day more presumptuous, bold and defiant, as will be seen by perusal of our Washington letter upon that subject published this morning. The facts presented afford startling confirmation of former accounts of wrong and outrage. They furnish still additional evidences that just in proportion as the leaders of the Mormon theocracy progress in successful defiance of federal law, they also throw off the moral and social restraints of civilized life, until it would seem that their deluded followers were fast approaching the lowest depths of *degradation and wretchedness.*

The country awaits with interest and anxiety the development of Mr. Buchanan's policy in view of this strange condition of affairs. For six years Brigham Young has held the commission of Governor—during the last two by sufferance only, for his commission expired by its own limitation at the end of four years. The late President Pierce promised to test the supremacy of the Federal Government in Utah by the appointment of a Gentile Governor, but succeeded, by a series of disgraceful artifices, in postponing action until the close of his Administration, thus evading the responsibility of meeting the [illegible] which we are now called upon to record. If Mr. Buchanan would not lose much of the moral force of his effort to subdue the Mormons, he will not unnecessarily postpone action. The subject is of vastly more importance than the petty struggles of partisans for office, or any pending issues with foreign powers, and should be made secondary to none.

The affairs of Utah have reached a crisis which can no longer be evaded. The federal officers are driven in fear from the Territory, and there is no law for Saint or Gentile save the edicts of Young. Indeed for years past Courts have proved mere idle forms; for, regardless of law or evidence, the juries have recorded their verdicts only as the Mormon High Priest dictated. The Gentile who had incurred his displeasure was sure to lose his case; and the murderer with guilt ever so clearly established, was never convicted unless he had sinned against the Church or its apostles. The communication between federal officers and the Government at Washington is completely frustrated, and every letter sent by them out of the Territory is made to undergo Mormon scrutiny, and suppressed if found to conflict with Mormon interests. Thus it is impossible for Government even to obtain reliable information from that portion of the country, where, held in worse than Egyptian bondage, are thousands of our fellow citizens, disgusted with the scenes that surround them, but utterly powerless to escape,—without means of making their misfortunes known to the more favored of their countrymen, and fearing even to breathe their sorrows to one another lest they should be crushed by still greater oppression, or be turned over to the tender mercies of Mormon Thugs.

It is scarcely possible to present a case more imperatively demanding vigorous and instant action. A new Governor should be sent at once to Great Salt Lake City,—backed by an imposing military force—to tender the Constitution with one hand, while a drawn sword is held in the other. For years we have quarrelled with Great Britain about an Isthmian route to our Pacific possessions, in the fear that she might acquire a position from which, at some future time, to impose conditions upon its passage by us. But, stretching for hundreds of miles across the Western plains, Mormon power already levies tribute upon the over-land route upon our own soil, and is teaching the Gentile traveler that the road is forbidden except on terms prescribed by Brigham Young. As if to aid this arch traitor in his mischievous machinations, the authorities at Washington have permitted the mail contracts to fall into the hands of his followers; and there is good reason to believe that these will be availed of to aid in the establishment of still another chain of Mormon settlements, through whose instrumentality the great plains may be still more effectually held in subjection by the "Saints." Surely it is time for action. While we sleep, Mormon vigilance and fanaticism are augmenting their means of rebellious resistance, and every day's delay but adds to the deprecated evil, and increases the price of blood and treasure at which alone the supremacy of the law can be established in Utah.

The Staten-Island Incendiaries.—The prompt action of Governor King, in offering a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the lawless rascals who set fire to the new quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, will doubtless prevent the repetition of such an outrage, even though it should not lead to the detection of the perpetrators of that act. But we have not much doubt that it will lead to the detection of the ruffians, for they must be known to a good many of the people of the Island, and the confederates of men who could be guilty of such lawlessness are not likely to be influenced by any nice sense of honor. We notice that the "acting District-Attorney," Mr. Clark, Judge Crofsey, and other prominent Staten Islanders who took part in the Richmond meeting, where such incendiary resolutions were passed and speeches made, are naturally anxious to escape the charge of having incited the people to a violation of the law. But it is too late now. The people took the gentlemen at their word, and, on the first opportunity that presented itself, gave sufficient proof of their earnestness by setting fire to the buildings which were to be used for Quarantine purposes. We learn that Judge Crofsey has stated to the Commissioners of Police that if anybody came down to the Island to arrest the incendiaries of Seguine's Point, they would be lynched. Such a threat as this will not be likely to prevent the arrest of the culprits, let them be who they may, and the better portion of the inhabitants of Richmond County must see the necessity they are under, in justice to themselves, and to save their own property from destruction, to assist in the arrest of the ruffians whose lawless conduct has compromised the character of their community. If the rebels against authority find that they can set fire to one house with impunity, they will, by and by, be "exercising the powers that God gave them," in applying lucifer matches to some of the fine villas or farm-houses in that picturesque Island, if their owners should happen to be obnoxious to the Staten Island sense of propriety.

Panama and Nicaragua.

It is not certain that the military interference of our Government in the affairs of New-Granada will be attended with beneficial results, either to the traveling public, the merchants of California, or the stockholders of the Panama Railroad. As for the steamship interest, we have already eight or ten large ocean steamers seeking employment, and a continued interruption of travel,—such as would follow the military occupation of New-Granada, by the tearing up of the road, as a defensive measure on her part,—would occasion immense losses to the already overburthened steamship interest. The profits on the California passenger-travel are not adequate, at present, to the support of two lines of steamers, and were it not for the mails and specie, the steamers of the only existing line would be compelled to charge higher rates for freight and passage than at present.

The Panama Railroad, which is barely able to pay a dividend of eight to ten per cent. on its three millions of capital, after satisfying the interest on its five millions of debt, and meeting the monthly repairs and running expenses of the road, would fall immediately into the class of non-paying Railroads, were the patronage of our Government transferred to another line. The specie, or at least one half of it, will follow the mails of the United States, and the majority of travel must go with these two.

The old line by the way of Lake Nicaragua is at present offered for sale by the grantees in this City, for a sum varying between one and a half to two millions of dollars. One million is to be paid to Costa Rica, in the form of a loan for fifty years, and the interest to be paid to the bond-holders by the purchasers of the line. The balance of the price will be necessary to satisfy individual owners and interested parties in New-York, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who have made large sacrifices in the late war, or who are disposed to lend their names for the support of the negotiators. For the steam navigation on the Atlantic and Pacific, between New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, five large ocean steamers will be required, each steamer supported by an available capital of $500,000, to cover the first eight or ten non-paying months and all contingencies. The river steamers, tram-road and other property on the transit, formerly used by the Accessory Transit Company, may be worth in all about $800,000, were it newly placed upon the line. Immense damage has been done by the war, and it is very difficult at present to make a true estimate of the value of what remains. The expenditure or use of from four to five millions may be safely estimated as necessary to the repairing and maintenance of the Nicaragua Transit, which even then will not pay a dividend to stockholders without the mails or specie, with its full share (one-half) of the *present* California travel. The competition between Panama and Nicaragua would involve a large reduction in the rates of fare and freight for both, a procedure which would annihilate all profits, except a moderate dividend on the carriage of the mails and specie. To insure an equal division of the specie and mails, a mail must be sent by our Government, by the way of Nicaragua. With an insurance fund of $1,000,000, and a reduction of the cost of carriage one-half, the specie might be made to follow.

The retirement of Mr. Morgan from the steamship business, and the sale, or the contract to sell, his steamers to Mr. C. K. Garrison, for the sum of $400,000, is one of the credited assertions of the day, and justifies the conclusion that a monopoly of unparalleled magnitude is about to be formed by Messrs. Vanderbilt, Garrison and, perhaps, one other person. The entire mass of the steamship interest on both sides of the continent is thus concentrated in the hands of two or three men—for we make no account, in this connection, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Mr. Vanderbilt having it always in his power to control them by an opposition, throwing down the rate of fare. This monopoly will own fifteen large steamers, ten of which are suitable for any service, with the ability to build others, that will keep pace with modern improvements, both in tonnage, strength and convenience.

The talent with which Garrison has extricated himself from the Nicaraguan fillibuster *imbroglio* justifies the assumption that he still continues in the hope of making some use of the Rivas-Walker grant, passed back to him by Mr. Morgan, after a loss to that gentleman of some $800,000. Although Garrison has abandoned fillibusterism as a method of financiering, he has by no means abandoned his claim upon the property of the Accessory Transit Company, made over to Randolph and his assigns by President Rivas under the compulsion of William Walker. In fact, the struggle at present is between *three* powers: *first*, the Accessory Transit Company, under the old grant, forfeited for breach of contract, and incipient fillibuster operations; *second*, the Randolph-Garrison grant, forfeited as prize of war for twelve months of similar operations on a larger scale; and *thirdly*, the united Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, who, regarding both as utterly violated, null and void, used the property as lawful prize of war. Messrs. Garrison and Vanderbilt having joined in influencing the Lobby at Washington, will use all their power to involve the Government of the United States in a quarrel with the two countries—Garrison against Nicaragua, and Vanderbilt against Costa Rica. Of this we may rest assured. However futile the claims of the two Companies, they have power enough to prevent any successful negotiations for the reopening of the line for a considerable period of time, and probably will not allow it until such time as it may suit their convenience.

Dr. Blaisdell and His Friends.

Our readers may remember a Mr. C. F. Wetmore of No. 130 Nassau-street, who some time since informed the public that he, as the Attorney of Dr. Blaisdell, had sued the proprietors of the Times for libel, in publishing a communication in which the Doctor was accused of having murdered Dr. Burdell. We promptly disclaimed having made any such charge and denied having published any article in which such an accusation was implied. But Mr. Wetmore persisted in the determination to prove that Dr. Blaisdell had been charged with the murder, and in spite of our repeated disclaimers declared his purpose to convince the world of the fact by a suit at law.

We have now another chapter in this rather singular affair. Mr. C. F. Wetmore has published another card,—elicited by the direct and unwarrantable references which were very unfairly made to Dr. Blaisdell by the counsel who defended Mrs. Cunningham on her recent trial. This card is as follows:

> "The imputations cast by counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, upon Dr. Blaisdell, make me address the following facts to you, as an act of simple justice:
>
> On the night of the murder of Dr. Burdell *I was with Dr. Blaisdell from 7 o'clock until 12½ o'clock, in his room, more than one mile from the murder.*
>
> Eight other persons were also in and out of the Doctor's room up to the time I left.
>
> I have been in Court during the trial, as has Dr. Blaisdell, to state the facts to the Jury under oath, *but such testimony being inadmissible, no proof as* to the Doctor's whereabouts was offered.
>
> He never left my presence on the night of the murder, from 7 o'clock until 12½, and then to go to bed.
>
> There is positive proof that he did then go to bed in an adjoining room, at that time, and that he was at the breakfast table, the next morning, at the usual hour. C. F. WETMORE, No. 130 Nassau-street.
>
> Saturday, May 9, 1857."

In this instance Mr. Wetmore appears in the character of a *witness*;—in the other case he was simply the *Attorney*. We have no doubt he will do ample justice to both.

We have not the slightest desire to encroach on Mr. Wetmore's convenience in any respect or to press him for information upon this or any other subject any further than he may see fit to volunteer it. But he probably remembers that Dr. Blaisdell stated at the Coroner's inquest that he had agreed to meet Dr. Burdell at his room at 9 o'clock on the night of his death,—but that he did not keep this appointment on account of the unwillingness of his friends, that he should go out that night. The public might be glad to know who were the "eight" friends who were with him that night,—and what were the reasons given against the Doctor's fulfilling his engagement. It is certainly deeply to be regretted that he did not do so, as he would unquestionably have frustrated the horrible murder which seems to have been perpetrated at just about that time. No single assassin would have ventured to grapple with two men, especially when one of them was so large and powerful as Dr. Blaisdell.

We do not mean to cast any reproach upon the Doctor for not acceding to the earnest request of Dr. Burdell that he would come to his room, even after he had agreed to do so;—for he could not foresee the dreadful incident which was about to render his presence and protection so necessary. But as the promise seems to have been remembered, and the propriety of fulfilling it canvassed by the company present, it might relieve the Doctor from the imputation likely to be made in some quarters, that he had not been sufficiently mindful of his friend's wishes, to have the reasons which decided him *not* to go, given to the public.

The Fine Art of Murder.—The English Opium Eater was not so far wrong as might be supposed in his fantastical essay treating murder as a fine art. It is, certainly, the most engrossing of all arts at the present time, and is more sure of gaining the attention and sympathies of the public. When a murder trial is in progress, all other subjects of public interest are held to be of secondary importance. The public hunger and thirst after every detail connected with a deed of blood, and when there are no actual cases of murder to comment upon and gloat over, they will go to the theatre and sit a whole evening to see *Othello* smother his fair wife, to witness the terror of *Macbeth* as he gazes on his bloody hands after having slain his sleeping guest, or to see *Medea* rush wildly into her tent to destroy her two children. The Burdell murder has furnished the public with a bloody treat for the past three months, and the eager demand for the reports of the late trial of Mrs. Cunningham prove that the appetite for such revelations is still unabated. The valetudinarians who seek for amusement in the newspapers still "relish their murders," and, until there is a radical change in human nature, the demand for such exciting reading is likely to continue.

But, the term fine art could never be applied with stricter propriety to a case of murder than in this very murder of Dr. Burdell, which has been engrossing the attention of the public. There never was a murder committed before, where the perpetrator of it seemed more certain of being detected, and where escape seemed to be so hopeless; yet so adroitly was the deed done, so much art, and that, too, of a decidedly fine character, was bestowed upon the foul deed, that no clue has yet been discovered either as to the time when the deed was done, nor by whom, nor how. It is very evident that the devilish act of the murderer has, thus far, directed all suspicions and investigations in the wrong direction, and by the aid of the Coroner assisted the real culprit to escape suspicion.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham has not brought to light a single circumstance calculated to fix the guilt of the murder upon any one. The mystery remains as dark and unfathomable as ever; and the excitement caused by the first developments before the Coroner's Jury will only be increased by the failure to elicit any testimony tending in the slightest degree to point to the real culprit. One thing should be done by all of the murdered man's known acquaintances and friends, and particularly those who gave their testimony before the Coroner, and that is to prove that they did not see the murdered man after he left his house in Bond-street on the night when the deed was consummated.

One of our Deficiencies.

If there is any one faculty in which we Americans value ourselves, it is our inventive genius; and, if our claims to distinction on this score were disputed, we should very naturally turn with confidence to that stately edifice at our national capital, the Patent Office, in which so many evidences of our facility in inventions are kept for inspection. We could point to the Cotton Gin, the improvements in the Printing Press, the Electric Telegraph, and to innumerable labor-saving machines, many of which are in extensive use in the Old World. We have proved ourselves equal to every emergency in which we have been placed, and we may, without subjecting ourselves to a charge of vanity, boast that, on the whole, we are an improvement on the Old World. But we have our weak points; there is one most essential quality in a new nation which we do not possess; or, if we do possess it, we do not exercise it. We can overcome time and space by our inventions, but we lack the genius to invent new and significant names for the towns we are continually founding and building. We are dependent on the old world for our nomenclature, and subject ourselves to great inconveniences by repeating the same names over and over. In our magnificent new territories, where all is as fresh to our hands as the earth was when Adam first went forth from the Garden of Eden, without any local legends or associations attached to the spot where we begin our settlements, a most favorable opportunity is presented for the exercise of our inventive faculties in bestowing names. But, the effort required is too great; the pioneers who go into the wilderness to make farms and build new cities have too much serious work upon their hands to be able to afford time to invent names, and they take the first one that comes to hand, probably the name of the town which the founder emigrated from, and bestow that upon the new city; or the proprietor pays himself the compliment of bestowing his own name upon his settlement, and it is accordingly called Brownsville, Tompkinsville, McGrawlersville, as the case may be.

We have received from some friend at the West a map of the "Railroad system of Milwaukee" which exhibits to great advantage the splendid resources of that growing town; but the map exhibits the usual poverty of invention peculiar to the West. Milwaukee itself is a beautiful name, and when it is mentioned no one has any confusion of ideas or doubt as to what the place is and where it is situated. But one of the roads from Milwaukee terminates at Ashland; the only place of that name which Americans ought to know has been endeared to them as the residence of the great statesman who bestowed it upon his homestead. Another road terminates at Savannah, on the Mississippi, and another at Hudson. There are also stopping-places at Berlin, at Ripon, at Genoa, and Dunleith. But, there are more good original names on this map, notwithstanding there are so many foreign ones, than we find on the maps of our new States generally.

In Minnesota, we observe, they have already a Saratoga and a Florence, and the new towns will all have old names as fast as they are founded.

We do not know how this bad system of nomenclature can be rectified, unless it is by laughing it out of countenance, or by exposing its inconveniences and absurdities until our countrymen become sensible of the impropriety of bestowing old names upon new settlements. It is in violation of the scriptural rule of putting new wine into new bottles; and there ought to be enough national pride among us to save us from this eternal repetition of the nomenclature of the Old World. The greatest sinners in this matter were the Pilgrim Fathers, but they sinned on principle. They called their new country New-England, and with entire propriety brought all their names with them, as they did their religion, manners and laws; but to do them strict justice, it must be admitted that where they found a good musical Indian name they preserved it; and all the names they borrowed were strictly English. There are but few villes or burgs in New-England.

Gathering of the Eagles.—Our public men have all a decided *penchant* for new lands, it is a weakness which the past generation of politicians never, or rarely, indulged in. Clay, Calhoun, Jackson, and the whole race of extinct statesmen whose opportunities for land speculations were very great, never yielded to the temptations which their positions made them subject to. But land operations are now the rule with our public men; we learn from a Washington paper that

> General Cushing, Senator Wilson, Vice-President Breckenridge, Senator Douglass, George Ashmun, and many other celebrities of the political world, will be at St. Paul's during the distribution of the 4,000,000 acres of land, granted by Congress for railroad purposes.

As General Stringfellow and General Pomeroy have been sleeping together, and speculating amicably in lands in Kansas, the chances are that Senator Douglas and Senator Wilson may find themselves together under the same blanket at St. Paul's during the great land distribution; and the two Massachusetts Generals, Cushing and Wilson, may find themselves partners in the purchase of a township in Kansas, which may lead to important political reconciliations hereafter.

Chief Matsell.—We learn that Mr. Matsell, late Chief of Police, has made preparations to move to Northern Illinois, where he owns nearly a township of land, which he purchased some eight years since, and which has risen greatly in value since he made his location. He has already sent out his horses, and will soon follow them. The Illinoisians, or whatever people at the West he may settle among, will be surprised to find "little Georgy Matsell," whom they may have read about in the papers, such a bulky and formidable looking personage. The Chief's purchases were made from the bounty lands of Mexican soldiers, and it is said that the rise in prices has made him almost a millionaire.

The National Hotel Disease.—The Washington *Union* sharply lectures the manner in which the authorities of that city treat the universal public demand, which comes from all parts of the country, for a thorough investigation of the fearfully fatal malady at the National Hotel. Nothing whatever has been done beyond the appointment of a Committee of the Board of Health to collect facts and report them for future consideration.

☞ New-Orleans papers of the [illegible] instant contain Galveston dates to the 28th inst. There was almost a famine for breadstuffs in the counties above Bastrop, and $2 62 was demanded for a bushel of corn. A meeting of the citizens of [illegible] to be held to procure aid for the sufferers.

Quarantine Affairs.

[illegible] Governor KING of the particulars of the burning [illegible]. The Governor [illegible] communication [illegible]:

DOCUMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 8, 1857.

To [illegible] James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and [illegible]:

GENTLEMEN: I was this day informed by GEORGE [illegible] and OBADIAH BOWNE, the Commissioners appointed to remove the Quarantine [illegible], that the buildings, with their contents on the [illegible] recently purchased by them for the people [illegible], near Seguine's Point, on Staten Island, for the purposes of a temporary Quarantine establishment, were feloniously destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst., by a large number of persons; which fact is verified by the affidavit of one of the persons who was sleeping in the mansion house, all of whom were compelled to jump from the windows to save their lives. I have, therefore, in view of [illegible] high-handed act on the part of a body of misguided men, deemed it my duty to issue my Proclamation, offering a reward of $2,500 for the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties, a copy of which Proclamation is herewith inclosed, and I have now to request that you will take the necessary measures, by virtue of the authority conferred upon [illegible], to aid in the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of this violent and dangerous proceeding, and to ask at your hands such protection as you may have it in your power to afford to the Commissioners and their agents, in the prosecution of the work intrusted to them, and also to the buildings which they may deem it necessary to erect on the premises for the preservation and protection of the public health against yellow fever, or any other pestilential disease. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KING."

PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN A. KING, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

It having been made known to me by an official communication addressed to me by GEO. HALL, SAMUEL [illegible] and OBADIAH BOWNE, Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, and verified by the affidavit of SAMUEL FITZPATRICK, an eye-witness, that on the night of the 6th of May, instant, about the hour of twelve o'clock, the valuable mansion house on the land known as the "Wolfe Farm," at Westfield, in the County of Richmond, lately purchased by the said Commissioners in behalf of the people of the State, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, for the purpose of being temporarily used as a Quarantine Hospital, together with the furniture therein, and also a farm house and out-buildings upon the same premises, were wilfully burned to the ground by a numerous and unlawful combination of persons assembled for that purpose, whose names and persons are unknown, and the said mansion and farm house being at the time inhabited; now, therefore, considering the extraordinary character of this daring and high-handed offence, comprising not only the wanton destruction of the property of the State, but the capital crime of arson, I do hereby offer a reward of two thousand five hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall give information that shall lead to the detection, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of said crime, or any of them. And I do hereby also enjoin it upon all civil officers in the County of Richmond and elsewhere, charged with the duty of enforcing the laws, to be vigilant in their endeavors to bring the offenders to justice.

In virtue whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and the privy seal of the State, this 8th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Signed, JOHN A. KING.

A person who came through New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, represents the excitement there on the quarantine question as very great. Some five hundred persons were congregated there, discussing the late events at Seguine's Point. He judges from what he heard that the incendiaries are heroes in New-Jersey.

A person well acquainted at Keyport states of his own knowledge, that a combination of fifty men exists there, whose determination is to burn any buildings that the State of New-York may erect for hospitals at Prince's Bay.

Judge [illegible], who was Chairman at the celebrated Richmond meeting, called at the office of the Commissioners, in William street, on Saturday, and in the midst of some highly excited conversation with Mr. Commissioner BOWNE, informed that gentleman as a friend that the Commissioners would be likely to suffer personal violence if they ventured on to Staten Island, whereat the Commissioners were not very much frightened.

MARY ATKINSON, the colored woman whose statement we published on Saturday, says she lost $24 in money and all her clothes, which were burnt up in Mr. Wolfe's house.

In the memorial of the Quarantine Commissioners addressed to the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, distinct reference was made to the difficulty of selecting within the limits of the State of New-York any other site for a quarantine that would so well accord with the mutual interests of both States, as Sandy Hook. The following is the paragraph referred to:

"That a new site for a quarantine cannot be selected within the limits of the State of New York without involving the necessity of placing the hospitals at a point less favorable to the mutual interests of New-York and New-Jersey than is desirable. But the undersigned are led to believe that by the joint action of both States a satisfactory site for the hospitals, and proper anchorage may be found within their territorial limits."

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The veteran WALLACK, a justly esteemed and admirable artist, commences an engagement at this house to-night, producing for the occasion Miss MITFORD's historical play of "Rienzi," in which Mr. WALLACK plays the hero, supported by the entire strength of the company, to which has been added the important services of Mrs. BUCKLAND. The tragedy has been produced with extreme care, and will doubtless reward the management.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS give their unrivaled performances every evening during the present week, appearing to-night in "La Bouquetière" and "The Red Gnome and White Warrior." Previous to the latter, young HENGLER will make his last appearance in the extraordinary evolutions on the tight-rope.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The highly successful melodrama of "The Son of the Night" will be repeated during the present week.

On Wednesday or Thursday the theatre will be illuminated by the aid of electricity in the manner we have before referred to.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH continues his engagement at this house, appearing to-night as *Romeo*, with Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT as *Juliet*. The "Revolt of the Boarders" is the afterpiece.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new comedy called "Nature and Art," will be produced here to-night, followed by a new extravaganza called "Variety."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," is the opening spectacle, followed by "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and ending with "Naval Engagements."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Neighbor Jackwood," one of the most successful dramas ever produced at this theatre, will be repeated every evening during the present week. In the afternoon, a variety of entertainments, dramatic and otherwise.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—"Mississippi Steamboats and Mississippi Niggers," is the leading burlesque, followed by "Young America," and minstrelsy.

Musical.

Mr. APTOMMAS, one of the best of living Harpists, announces a lecture on the "Harp," to be delivered at the Spingler Institute, on Wednesday next, May 13. The subject is an extremely interesting one, and, illustrated by the admirable playing of Mr. APTOMMAS, cannot fail to be delightful.

Madame DE WILHORST announces two subscription Concerts, the first of which will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on the 16th instant. A large and influential Committee have taken the matter in hand, and the result will be gratifying.

The anniversary exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind takes place on Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music, beginning at 4 o'clock. The musical exercises under Mr. LASAR, are unusually attractive, comprising choruses from HANDEL; MENDELSSOHN'S "Lobgesang;" compositions by Mr. [illegible], and a Russian dirge, "Salve Æternum," by HUGH PEARSON.

President Buchanan on Economy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

SIR: In answering your inquiries in relation to the biddings for the Washington aqueduct, I have only to say there ought to be but one rule, and that is, to assign the work to the lowest bidder, provided he be responsible and able to give the necessary security. This is in accordance with the practice of the Government—will secure the greatest economy in the public expenditure—and cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the bidders themselves. Any other rule would produce much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Interesting from Mexico.

THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION—ARREST AND PROPOSED BANISHMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP, ETC.

The Prussian schooner *[illegible]*, Captain [illegible], arrived at New-Orleans on the 2d inst., from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 23d of April. The dates received by her from the city of Mexico are to the 20th.

The news from the capital is of some interest. The Reactionary Party, for a long time, had determined to make a demonstration, and accordingly fixed upon the Thursday and Friday of Holy Week.

The *Extraordinary*, of the 15th, says:

"The issue was made by the refusal of the Chapter of the Cathedral to admit the Governor and Council of the district, on their presentation, as is customary on feast days, to assist at divine service. On being thus refused admittance, the Governor and Council withdrew, and the Governor immediately took measures to punish this overt act of insubordination on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities against the civil, by arresting the rebellious canons when they should come out from the church. Several were accordingly arrested, and the rest shut themselves up in the choir of the cathedral, where they remained surrounded by a crowd of excited people outside the railing, who soon began to make sundry demonstrations of a seditious meaning. Cries of vengeance against the Government and death to the heretics were raised—a woman was seen taking part in the movement armed with a pistol—one man ascended the pulpit and commenced a furious denunciation of the Government—a soldier of the guard, placed near the door of the cathedral to preserve order, was disarmed and beaten by the mob. Several men, placing themselves in the door of the cathedral, raised the cry of '*Viva la Religion Christiana! Muera el Gobierno*,' &c.

The prompt arrival of a guard of armed police, which, with a few blows of their clubbed muskets and the arrest of two or three of their ringleaders, dispersed the mob, put a speedy stop to this incipient revolt, which was yet more effectually repressed by the arrival on the spot of the Governor, with a company of cavalry, who closed the doors of the Cathedral and stationed a line of sentinels around the platform. An hour or so afterwards some groups of seditiously-disposed persons in the plaza having renewed the cry of revolt, the disturbance was easily put down by the discharge of a few shots in the air by the police. These trifling incidents were the only results of the meditated attempts to get up a revolutionary movement against the Government.

The Archbishop, the Bishop of the Diocese and six or seven of the more prominent priests were arrested on Monday by order of the Government, and immediately placed in confinement.

It is said that the Archbishop, upon his arrest, surrendered the church and its property to the keeping of the Pope's Nuncio in this city, who immediately solicited a meeting of the diplomatic corps, for the purpose, as rumor has it, of aiding him to retain possession.

A decree banishing the Archbishop and other prelates has been published by order of the Supreme Government. After recounting in round and measured sentence, the decree concludes with something of this sort:

"The offence is of so grave a character, as to call for the banishment of the Archbishop from the republic, this being the penalty designed by the laws for such cases, and which, in all times and in various nations has been used with the prelates who set at defiance the supreme authorities; but notwithstanding the force of these reasons, the bad state of the Archbishop's health, his advanced age, and the respect that his private virtues deserve, have induced the President to limit the penalty to imprisonment in his palace till further orders."

The curates of San Juan del Rio and Hochimilco were arrested and thrown in prison for preaching inflammatory and seditious sermons.

Similar demonstrations were made in Tacubaya and Puebla.

Two conductas, from Zacatecas and Mineral de Catorce, left San Luis de Potosi on the 8th ult., for Tampico, with $2,606,300 15. On account of this departure of the conductas, CALVO and OTHON, the late chiefs of the San Luis insurrection, were for a little time longer kept in prison in order to insure the safety of the treasure.

The *Union*, a Spanish steamer, will shortly commence making regular trips between Havana and Vera Cruz.

President COMONFORT has given his *exequatur* to the Count of NOLLENT, named by the Emperor of the French as Consul at Vera Cruz. The Count of NOLLENT was recently Consul of France at Panama, and drew up that famous report of the massacre at that place, on which New-Granada bases her refusal for indemnity.

The *Diario de Avisos* announces that ANTONIO PELAJO [illegible], Ex-Bishop of Puebla, has been named a cardinal by the Pope.

The *Tiempo*, of Vera Cruz, comments on the fact, that the reactionary party in the capital publish in their organs the names of those employes of the Government who have not yet taken the oath to support the new Constitution. It says many of these persons were sick or hindered by their official duties from doing so, and expresses the belief that the people can appreciate the motives of the friends of despotic and absolute power.

MEJIA, the only leader of note of the San Luis rebellion who escaped, was lately seen at Alberces with 400 men.

The *Trait d'Union* publishes in its issue of April 16 a decree of COMONFORT, which is the French decimal system, as far as applicable to Mexico. The law is comprised in twelve articles, and its execution is intrusted to the Minister of Finance, and a scientific bureau, to be called the General Direction of Weights and Measures.

The Cabinet of COMONFORT was taking measures to raise money to carry on the Government. A forced loan, and a duty on tobacco, were spoken of.

The hacienda of Gen. NICHOLAS BRAVO, at Chichihualco, was destroyed by fire on the 12th of March, rendering eighty-one families houseless, and destroying $20,000 worth of property.

The new Constitution has been proclaimed in several States.

Señor LERDO, formerly Minister of Finance, will, it is said, shortly reënter the Cabinet.

Preparations are being made at Monterey to give General VIDAURRI a public reception, on his return from San Luis.

Señor [illegible], it is said, will shortly go to Paris, as Minister of the Republic.

Indian disturbances in Durango are still the order of the day.

Two English ships of war, the *[illegible]* and the *Falcon*, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and anchored near Sacrificios.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from Mazatlan, dated April 3, to the *Extraordinary*, that the inhabitants of that section of the Republic had serious apprehensions of a fillibuster expedition against Sonora:

"Yesterday evening an extraordinary came in from some point, to the Government, and with lightning speed the report circulated through the whole port that 3,000 fillibusters had landed, or were about to effect a landing, near Guaymas, and that by admirably concerted action, a large force of 1,000 men were marching triumphantly through Sonora on Hermosillo. So detailed was the information, so minute the description, that the thing certainly looked somewhat like the truth. But, at almost the same time, the schooner *Eclipse* came in from thence, and neither Captain nor passengers had anything positive to say. Finally, letters were received by private hands, and they state that a force, estimated at three hundred, was said to have landed at Tiberon Island, fifteen leagues from Hermosillo. But this likewise lacks confirmation. Mr. CRABB is reported to have crossed into Sonora. Great preparations have been made at Hermosillo and Guaymas to resist the enemy, and peaceable foreigners apprehend serious difficulty. An American officer, from the frontier, had arrived at Guaymas, in search of deserters, accompanied by two American soldiers. The Prefect required his attendance at his office, to which the gentleman replied, that the Prefect, if he wanted to see him, might come to his quarters. He was then brought by force to the prefecture, and ordered to leave town in two hours.

Now, this story looks very strange. We believe there is no extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States; what could, consequently, an armed American dragoon officer legally do on Mexican territory, even if he should meet his deserters? The suspicion that the characters were assumed is not far-fetched. Messrs. AINSA and BIVANS are again imprisoned and incommunicados in Hermosillo. Is there really something in the wind? Does Mr. CRABB really mean mischief? or is it all moonshine? We have no means of correctly ascertaining. But if he intends hostile operations, he has most assuredly taken heed of WALKER's experiences, and will not strike the blow without an amply sufficient force. If he is an enemy, his determination and boldness make him an awkward customer to deal with. Moreover, in that case, he is far better off in Sonora than WALKER in Nicaragua. He will operate in a healthy and fertile country, and, if successful at the start, will never lack recruits from the adjoining Upper California. But we sincerely hope that this expedition may, after all, but prove an armed party in search of mines in the Gadsden Purchase.

Gov. Holley of Connecticut on the Dred Scott Decision.

In his Message to the new Legislature of Connecticut, Gov. HOLLEY says of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case:

"It is not too much to say that if the principles laid down as the opinion of the majority of the court be followed to their legitimate issues, Slavery becomes a national institution. Not only is the Federal Government made subservient to its interests, but all legal power is taken from the several States to resist its encroachments. It is a duty which we owe alike to ourselves and our children to stand firmly by the Constitution and maintain it in its purity. I believe, gentlemen, that we are all of one mind in affirming that Freedom is the law of our land and servitude the exception. Wherever Slavery exists it must be by positive enactment; our national Constitution does not carry it into our *territories*.

If every successful aspirant for place and power is at liberty to pervert this sacred instrument to the purposes of sections and parties, the time has surely arrived when men seeking the perpetuity of Republican Institutions must determine whether they will stand by this time-honored charter as it was expounded by its intelligent authors, or whether it shall be permitted to become the exponent of every new doctrine, which may be inaugurated for the advancement of individual or sectional interests."

Personal.

The employes of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad have presented Mr. H. S. [illegible], late Superintendent, a massive Silver Pitcher, with Goblets and Salver to match, as a token of respect. Mr. [illegible] was for many years connected with the Erie Company as Civil Engineer and Superintendent, and although he was a strict disciplinarian, it appears that he leaves the road with the good wishes of those over whom his authority was extended.

On the first of February Miss MARY J. SHERMAN, daughter of Mr. D. C. SHERMAN, of Cato, disappeared from the Female Institute in Auburn. She had once before disappeared, and been rescued. The father of the girl has offered a reward.

A memorial of the life and labors of Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, the pioneer of Deaf-Mute Institutions in this country, is in preparation by Dr. HUMPHREY, of Pittsfield, Mass.

A Baltimore paper says that Rev. Mr. FOLLEY, Catholic Priest in that city, has, within the last two weeks, returned to different persons $240 that had been stolen from them. The priest was able to make the restitution by means of the confessional.

R. R. NELSON, Esq., whom the President has appointed Associate Justice of Minnesota, is a son of Judge NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, and emigrated there from Cooperstown.

Mr. WILLIS, the divinity student who was suspended from the Theological School of Harvard College, on complaint of Professor EUSTIS, designs to have the phenomena which he is said to produce tested by competent gentlemen. This trial will take place as soon as his health is restored. The excitement and anxiety attending the proceedings on his case in Cambridge, brought on an illness.

Rev. Mr. LIVINGSTON, recently pastor of the Congregational Society in Mattapoisett, has embarked for England, on a visit to his brother, the distinguished explorer of Africa.

A bounty land warrant for 160 acres has issued from the Pension Office to Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore, for his services as a private soldier in Capt. WARFIELD's Company Maryland militia, war of 1812.

Obituary.

HENRY WILLARD, the well-known portrait painter of Tremont-row, in Boston, came to his death in Malden, at the junction of the Medford branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on Wednesday evening, by being run over by the train. His age was 55.

Marine Matters.

A steam yacht, most completely fitted throughout, and intended as a present to the Emperor of Japan, is completed, and will soon be dispatched to her destination from Davenport, Eng.

The clipper ship *Anglesea*, from Melbourne, at Liverpool, brought 52,600 ounces of gold on freight, 1,265 bales of wool, 600 tons of copper ore, and 170 passengers. She left Australia Feb. 2, 1856.

There were in the port of New York, on Friday, 23 steamers, 169 ships, 126 barks, 131 brigs, and 252 schooners. Total, 600.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy* with a new outfit of boilers and other improvements, made her first trip to Troy, leaving the foot of Liberty-street on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock P. M.

The *Isaac Newton* still remains at Verplanck's Point. Temporary repairs will be made there before she is brought to the City.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Ericsson* sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 39 passengers and no specie. Among her passengers we notice RICHARD STUART, Esq., the news agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool, Mrs. MCELRATH, wife of Mr. MCELRATH, of the Tribune, Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, and Prof. MARSHALL, of Philadelphia.

The steamship *Atlantic* will succeed the *Ericsson*, and positively sail June 20.

☞ From England we learn by late accounts that the fine screw-propelled two-decker, *Agamemnon*, 91, is the appointed ship to aid the United States frigate *Niagara* in laying down the telegraphic cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. Each will receive on board 1,300 miles of the twisted wire. The construction of the *Agamemnon*, with her engines aft, renders her peculiarly adapted for such a purpose, and she will be rigged forthwith as a fifth-rate.

☞ On the 16th ult., the steam troop-ship *Himalaya* embarked the head-quarters of the 90th Regiment alongside Portsmouth dockyard, amounting to about 900, making, with her ship's company, about 1,100 persons, and sailed for China. The four companies of the Royal Artillery, for China also, are embarked in two sailing transports. The *Princess Royal*, 104, is to be fitted as a receiving-ship for China.

Interesting Decision in a Slave Case.

From the Ohio State Journal, May 8.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was this morning given upon a case which involves a very important principle, of which we can only give a bare outline. A slave, named POINDEXTER, was owned by a man named ANDERSON, living in Kentucky, near the Ohio river. POINDEXTER was trusty and of much value. His master frequently sent him across the river into Ohio to transact business for him, and to do errands. He agreed to give POINDEXTER his freedom for the sum of four hundred dollars. POINDEXTER executed notes with sufficient sureties for the payment of the money. He went to work in this State and in Kentucky to raise the money by the labor of his hands. When one of the notes became due, payment was refused, and the owner ANDERSON brought suits in the Ohio Courts to recover of the sureties.

The suit was contested on the ground that POINDEXTER was already free before the notes were given, by having been brought or sent into Ohio by his master, and therefore there was no consideration given for the notes. This is the chief point in the case, so far as principle is involved. But there are several other points of interest. Our Supreme Court decide that this position is well taken, and that the bringing or sending a slave into this State makes him free. To this point Judge BARTLEY dissents, the other Judges agree upon it. This, it will be seen, conflicts with the Dred Scott law of the United States Court, as recently expounded by Judge TANEY, but it is good law, nevertheless, and will stand as such in the State of Ohio. Her soil is free soil, and slaveholders can neither bring nor send their slaves within our limits and hold them again as property.

Wreck and Loss of Life on Lake Erie.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The bark *Empire*, of 350 tons, was wrecked on Marblehead Point, about four miles from the port of Sandusky. Eleven lives were lost, all on board except Captain MILLIGAN and a seaman. The *Empire* was bound from Toledo to Tonawanda, with a cargo of timber, shipped by J. W. RUSSELL, and consigned to ALEXANDER KENT. She hailed from Port Dover, C. W., was owned by HENRY WATERS, of Chatham, and commanded by ALEXANDER MILLIGAN.

The men took to the rigging, where they clung as long as life lasted. Captain KENT lost no time in getting the life-boat into the water, which was manned with a stalwart crew. Just as the boat emerged from the first breakers, one of the oars broke, and Captain K. replaced it with his steering oar, but before they got clear of white water, two other oars gave way, and they were obliged to put back to the shore, which they reached with great difficulty, the boat and men being landed "end over end" on the beach, by an enormous breaker.

Meanwhile the vessel had drifted further down shore, and as soon as fresh oars could be procured, the life-boat was carried over land, and launched from another part of the beach. This time they succeeded in getting a line from the shore to the vessel, which had finally grounded. With great difficulty they got into the boat the only two who were left alive in the rigging, and with them safely reached shore.

The following is a list of the crew, of whom only two were saved, and eleven were lost:

Captain—Alexander Milligan, saved.
First Mate—Thomas Marsh, lost.
Second Mate—Alexander McLane, lost.
Steward—James Adams, (colored,) lost.
Seamen—John Maloy, John Albert, (colored,) Geo. Peacock, John Skelton, Edward Macaboy, Wm. Irvine, Patrick Flannery, and a young orphan boy, named Thomas ——, of Port Robinson, all lost; and Robert Moore, saved.

Gov. Medary, of Minnesota.

SAM. MEDARY, late of the Ohio *Statesman*, has assumed the reins of Government in Minnesota, and in his Inaugural Message submits to the Legislature the propriety of acting in the matter of the formation of a State Constitution. Of the recent Indian panic, he says:

"Those rumors had their origin, so far as can be learned, in the shocking outrages recently committed upon the unfortunate settlers about Spirit Lake, in the State of Iowa. The Indians who perpetrated these atrocities are outlaws from their own tribes. Their existence is incompatible with the safety of the frontier. In order to insure the speedy and certain punishment of these murderers, as well for the sake of example in future, as for the present protection of our western frontier, it may be advisable to memorialize the President of the United States to send an adequate force of mounted men to scour Minnesota and Missouri Rivers; to appoint an efficient Superintendent of Indian affairs, who will be required to recall the Indians upon their reservations, and to reside as near as possible to the Indian Territory; and to take all such other steps as may be necessary to ascertain and punish the perpetrators of the outrages at Spirit Lake, and protect the defenceless settlers on our western and southern borders."

A Precedent for the Order of the [illegible].

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I was much gratified by the perusal of the article which appeared in the TIMES of this morning, respecting the new award of merit—the Order of the Snuff-Box—instituted by General JACKSON. And yet the absurdity—nay, evil—of the proceeding which you so properly condemn is not without its precedent; and quite probably this very precedent may have suggested the idea to the old General.

A whimsical old gentleman—I think a retired British officer of high rank—bequeathed a sum of money to the bravest man in the British Army! Not a regiment, mark you, but an army! His executors, desirous of fulfilling the trust, applied to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and perplexed the great commander not a little. However, the Duke didn't shrink from the unpleasant duty, and, after recalling the various acts of individual courage with which his long career had made him familiar, at length pitched upon General MCDONALD, (but I am by no means certain of the name, having read of the matter many years ago, when it was published,) who, with his own hands, and at desperate risk, shut the gates of Hougomont, at Waterloo, in the face of the French troops, when, in another instant, they would have forced their way into the garden and carried the place.

On receiving his legacy, the General said that, if for that act he was to be entitled the bravest man in the Army, there was another with whom he must equally divide his honors. A sergeant of his corps, of great personal strength, had assisted him; and that, but for the sergeant, the French had carried Hougomont in that charge. After much search—for many years had elapsed since Waterloo—the sergeant was found, and duly inherited his share of the money.

I repeat that I cannot refer you to record and date; but it was about the year 1840, if my memory serves me, that the officer making the bequest died.

It is but an interesting incident of history—and perhaps the whim of one man begot that of the other.

YOUR READER.

Sensible Southern Sentiments.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Southern Argus* reads some of its cotemporaries a very sensible lecture upon the hullabaloo they are raising over the projected immigration from the Northern States. It thinks they are "quite too sensitive on the subject of Southern institutions," that their excessive alarm is construed into a sign of weakness, and that they are very likely to make themselves "ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible people abroad."

The *Argus* does not apprehend any special danger to Virginian institutions from the projects of the Homestead Company; and for this opinion it gives the following reasons:

"We are inclined to think that Virginia would be a poor field for their operations. They may buy lands at low rates in the western part of the State, but *the difficulty would be to get settlers to occupy them, even where they gave these lands away*. The tide of emigration is setting from Northern States to the West, and will continue to flow in that direction as long as there are prairie lands with timber conveniently near to be occupied. It costs *at least ten dollars per acre* to clear the western lands of Virginia of timber, and put them in as favorable a condition for cultivation as the Western prairies are in their present condition.

In Eastern Virginia, the prospects of the Homestead Company would not be more favorable. Lands which remunerate the cultivator for his labor, could not be procured except at high prices, and consequently would afford no speculation. Worn out lands, and those of light soils but capable of improvement, can be purchased at low rates, but these would not answer the purposes of the Homestead Company. Capital is necessary to begin the cultivation of these lands. They are to be limed and marled, and money is to be laid out for guano and clover seed, and other improves. But the Company's settlers are poor; they have no capital. What would a Paddy, or a German, or even a Yankee do, besides starve, if he was put upon a hundred acres of land, without money, when the land was so poor, that it would not produce over five bushels of corn to the acre, without at first an outlay of from $6 to $10 per acre.

But even supposing all these obstacles to be overcome, *what harm could two or three or even ten thousand Northerners scattered among us do our institutions.* If they were located in the West, they would do no harm, for there are but few slaves in that part of the State. But suppose them scattered through the East; what harm would they be likely to do? Would they excite the slaves to insurrection? We would certainly find them out, and hanging two or three of them would put a stop to that. But would they be likely to do this? They would have an interest in the soil and an interest in the prosperity of the State, and this would prevent them from doing any rash act, even if they were Abolitionists. But we must suppose these settlers to have eyes and ears and some little common sense, and a residence of six months would convince them that it is best for all classes that the negro should be held in bondage. There are many Northern people now among us. *Are they less reliable on the Slavery question than our own citizens?* When has one who has settled down and made the State his home been found tampering with the negroes, or in any way acting against the institutions of the South? We would say therefore to ELI THAYER and his company: Send on your settlers. If you send us neither paupers or thieves we will welcome them, and *in six months we will convert them all to our own faith.* We have many such among us already, Pro-Slavery men and slaveholders, and the only fault we have to find with them is, *that they are rather severe masters, but we hope to cure them of even that fault in time.*

Let the cry be Southward ho! we are ready for you."

A Bridge Burned on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

The following note from the Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will prevent a wrong impression as to the extent of the damage occasioned by the accident referred to.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, 1857.

The bridge over the Musconetcong at Bloomsbury was destroyed by fire last night, about 11 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made to take passengers around the break by omnibuses, causing a delay of twenty minutes only. Provisions have also been made to receive and forward merchandise freight as usual. No coal will be taken from the Lehigh until the bridge is replaced, which will take two weeks. There will be no interruption to the business from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the bridge being above the junction.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Sup't.

From Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the schooner *Æolus* we have files of the Turk's Island *Royal Standard* to April 25. The paper of the latest date has the following paragraph:

"During the past week we have had a few showers, but the pans are again making. A small quantity has been gathered at this Cay, and, should the present fine weather continue, we shall soon have a general raking. 16,860 bushels have been exported from East Harbor since our last, and the pans there are in excellent condition. Quantity on hand, about 150,000 bushels. Price, 9c.@10c.; export duty, ½c."

Rain had fallen in great abundance at Inagua, causing much damage to the Salt Pond.

The American schooner *Falmouth*, from St. Domingo, was wrecked at Little Inagua. The cargo was saved, and sold at Matthew Town.

Perils on the Plains—Indian Wars.

TIM GOODELL, the celebrated mountaineer and guide, has arrived in Kansas City. He spent the Winter on Green River, west of the Rocky Mountains. The Winter was one of the most severe ever known. The Utah Indians on Bitter Creek lost almost their entire stock of horses.

On his way in Mr. GOODELL saw a few lodges of Cheyennes. They told him that they had killed more whites than the whites had killed of them, and, if the Government wanted to make peace, they were willing; but, if more fight was wanted, they were ready. He also learned, at Ash Hollow, through a Cheyenne Squaw, the wife of a white man called Sailor Jack, that she had just returned from a visit to the villages—that the Cheyennes were mostly collected on the Republican Fork of the Kansas, and that they were expecting a visit from the United States troops the coming Summer. They did not expect or intend to fight the troops a great deal, but they were going to put the women and children out of the way, and then scatter in small bands from the Platte to the Arkansas, and they say that they can in that way "kill all they want, and get plenty of white women for prisoners." This is their exact language.

GOODELL met LONG CHIN, the Sioux chief who headed the murder of the mail party two years ago, and who was a prisoner for some time at Fort Leavenworth at the trading house of Major DRIPPS at Ash Hollow, and had a long talk. LONG CHIN told him that the Cheyennes had sent word to the Sioux that if they would meet them at the Forks of the Platte and take their old men, women and children to the lodges of the Sioux north of the Platte, they would give them sixty or seventy horses and mules, and then the young men of the Sioux were to join them in their excursions against the emigrant trains on the Platte.

But LONG CHIN said he had been down among the whites, on their big boats, and seen so many men, that he knew it was no use to fight, and that the Sioux would have nothing to do with the matter.

The Cheyennes say that Miss WILSON, who was taken prisoner at the time BABBITT was murdered, has since died.

From all the evidences we have learned there will be serious troubles on the Plains the present summer. This is the decided opinion of Mr. GOODELL, who is one of the oldest, most experienced, and cool-headed mountaineers we have among us. He is a man of great intelligence, perfectly reliable, and has had an acquaintance of seventeen years with the Mountains and the Indian tribes who inhabit that region.

New Bribery Case in Canada.

From the Toronto Colonist, 7th.

The investigation of the charges of bribery and self interest in regard to the Great South-Western Railway, was at length fully gone into before the Railway Committee yesterday. The committee-room was densely crowded. Money was to be made by getting possession of the charter itself; and the consequence was, that the moment the stock-books were opened, two parties rushed at the same time to get possession of the entire stock, and each succeeded at different places, to acquire sufficient to control the election of directors. The late Mr. ZIMMERMAN was at the head of one of these parties. Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, who acted for the Great Western Railroad—though they subsequently repudiated his authority—was at the head of the other. They both organized boards, and finally put one another into Chancery. In this state of matters, Mr. RANKIN made a bold move to sweep the whole previous charters off the statute-book, and to begin with a new and a good act. He said, among other things, that Mr. BUCHANAN had offered him £50,000 to second his views, but that he had refused it, on account of his having previously gone into Mr. ZIMMERMAN's projects with a view to £25,000.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.—We understand that Gov. WALKER, who is now in this city, will leave direct for Kansas on Monday evening next, or the following morning. It is his intention to take the oath of office in this city before starting.

The official and private dispatches which have recently been received in this city from Kansas are of a character not only to remove all apprehensions founded upon the exaggerated reports which appear, from time to time, in the Eastern journals, but to warrant the hope that the people of Kansas are about to consult their own interests by turning a deaf ear to mischievous outside appeals, and by extending a generous support to their new Governor in his endeavors to restore unity and harmony in a Territory still unsettled by the divisions of sectionalism and the agitations of political fanatics.—*Union, Saturday.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shay's, Phipps, Quigley, and other extra brands.
Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.
Shipping Hams—300 tierces Western, in prime order.
Glazed Hams—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.
Bacon Sides—100 hhds prime Western clear.
Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.
Pork—3,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 bbls. extra clear.
Lard—1,500 bbls. and 3,000 kegs prime Leaf.
Beef—5,000 bbls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The subscribers invite attention to their stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 531 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and, until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, 449 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

RATS, COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1856.—Mr. HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway—*Dear Sir:* Having a great many Rats around my stable and shop, I thought I would try your Rat Exterminator, and bought one of your boxes, and my man fixed it according to your directions. The next morning he found over 150 dead rats. I have bought other Rat Poison, and found them humbugs, and take pleasure in pronouncing this no humbug, and that it will do more than you say it will in your advertisements. I have also tried it on steamboats, and satisfied them that it is the greatest thing of the age.
Respectfully yours, J. S. UNDERHILL, 425 10th-st.
FOR
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.
Principal Dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America. Full particulars by mail.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use. For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

GAS FIXTURES.
The cheapest place in New-York, At the Manufactory, Nos 119 and 121 Prince st., Third block West of Broadway. JAS. G. MOFFET.

WARNOCK & CO., GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.................$1 00
THREE-PLY.................$1 [illegible]
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.................[illegible]
Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One-Price Store of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's [illegible].

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $6 TO $20. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles Now offered At extremely low prices, No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts. ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS. SPRING CLOTHING
Raglans, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests. R. B. COLLINS & CO

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

ECONOMY.
Buy your boots at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.
Mr. C. T. KIMBALL
Has charge of the gentlemens' boot department.
COMFORT.
His boots are neat, elegant, durable and fashionable.
CANTRELL'S.
His new establishment contains a magnificent stock of gentlemens' boots, made up of the best materials, light and suitable to the season.

FREE LECTURES BY DR. S. S. FITCH.—THE first of a course of free lectures on Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, &c., and on the Laws of Health and the Art of Prolonging Life, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857, by Dr. S. S. FITCH, of No. 714 Broadway, New-York, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 5s. to 6s. 6d.; oil cloths, 3 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c. J. HYATT, No. 310 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Pianos [illegible] which will be sold very low [illegible] from $60 to $150. Second-hand Pianos [illegible] Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and the rent to apply [illegible] payments.

RUPTURE.—MARSH & CO. REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibitions of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference [illegible] Valentine Mott, William Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LOVET'S WAHPENE OFFICE REMOVED TO NO. 25 BLEECKER-STREET.—Those who have gray hair, or bald, call at the office and see persons [illegible] to those in this city who have been gray and bald, and now have as perfect heads of hair as when young, by the use of LOVET'S Wahpene.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining [illegible] and convenience. Prices from $6 to $15, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces! Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT GREAT BARGAINS. Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction; Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Curtain materials, Upholstery goods, Cornices, Bands, Pins, at wholesale. Prices defying competition. W. O. JENKS, Nos [illegible].

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands [illegible] or dyeing substances, and make them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. [illegible] John-st., up stairs.

THE MOST ELEGANT HATS OF THE SEASON.—There is a certain degree of finish and richness of appearance about them that no other hatter has attained. The hats to which we allude may be had at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau st. Give him a call.

ANNIVERSARIES.—PROGRAMME OF THE ANniversaries in New-York City, May, 1857, can be obtained gratuitously at the Office of Prince's Protean Fountain Pen, No. [illegible] Broadway, second door from the corner of Warren-st., opposite the City Hall Park.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STEELE—SMEATON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 30, by Rev. P. I. Chauncey, HENRY STEELE to JANE SMEATON, both of New-York.

MCLAREN—MCVEAN.—In Inverness, Livingston Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, May 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. E. McLaren, of Caledonia, ROBERT N. MCLAREN, of Milwaukee, to ANNA MCVEAN, only daughter of Archibald McVean.

DIED.

GROSVENOR.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 8, of congestion of the lungs, JASPER GROSVENOR, of the late firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] 5th av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DALLY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 9, ABRAHAM DALLY, Sr., aged [illegible] years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Monroe-st.

MASON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 10, ABBY L., wife of Henry A. Mason, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

Funeral services at the residence of her father-in-law, Albert Mason, No. [illegible] Pike-st., on Monday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Wm. H. Slocum, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, May 10, [illegible], son of George A. Wood, [illegible] aged 10 years, of inflammation of the bowels.

The relatives and friends [illegible] are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. [illegible] Pitt st., to-day, May 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.

His remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 8, WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 64 Montague st., without further invitation.

ROSEVELT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 9, of apoplexy, JACOB ROSEVELT, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 Pacific st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 10, MARY E., wife of Wm. R. Wood, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Johnson and Adams sts., to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN BUREN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 9, Mrs. ELIZA VAN BUREN, wife of Moses Van Buren, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Bethune's Church, on Pierrepont-st.

GUNTHER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, May 10, HANNAH H. GUNTHER, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave Brooklyn at 12, and arrive at Jamaica at 1.

☞ Rochester, Baltimore, and German papers please copy.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, May 10, JOHN BLOOMFIELD, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son in law, J. V. Brower, No. 109 Wayne, corner of Barrow-st.

DUMAS' GREATEST BOOK! THE COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO! Full of Beautiful Illustrations. New, revised and only unabridged edition ever printed, is this day published and for sale by all booksellers. Price $1. Published at T. B. PETERSON'S, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Copies sent per mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. This Work, as well as ALL of the numerous and good-selling books published by T. B. PETERSON, can always be obtained by the trade in large or small quantities at R. D. LONG'S, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. CAUTION TO DEALERS. AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, [illegible] of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior [illegible] they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorneys, [illegible]. LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained genuine of FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE.—A. BAKER, LATE OF NO. 18 ANN-ST., would respectfully inform his old customers and friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a new store No. 165 Nassau st., third door from Ann, with an entire new stock of boots and shoes, and [illegible] to order best French calf boots, $4 to $5, best French patent leather boots, $5 to $6. A call from my old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited. A. BAKER, No. 165 Nassau-st.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods store, No. [illegible]) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned as hopeless by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists, and by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CANADA STRAW HATS, BY THE CASE.
PALM-LEAF HATS, BY THE CASE.
With a large and complete assortment of STRAW GOODS. Among which are many new and desirable styles, not to be found elsewhere. GEO. W. & [illegible] READ, No. 108 Chambers-st.

CAUTION.—OFFICE TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY, NO. 377 BROADWAY.—All persons authorized to act as agents for the Directory issued from this establishment, for any purpose whatever, are invariably provided with a certificate of authority, signed by Mr. H. WILSON, Compiler.

JUST RECEIVED—AT LEVINE'S NEW MILLINERY establishment, No. 291 Canal-st., two doors from Thompson-st., a magnificent assortment of plain and fancy Neapolitan Hats, straw flats, &c., comprising the most extensive assortment for the season, such as is but rarely found in this City. Please examine.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN and children, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The public opening of this Institution will take place on TUESDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
W. GERRY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
Have removed from No. 96 Broadway to the new store in
No. 281 BROADWAY,
where they are prepared to show their customers a full assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
GERRY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 11, 1857. No. 281 Broadway.

SILK ROBES,
REMARKABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
[illegible] Robes reduced to $25.
[illegible] Robes reduced to $25.
[illegible] Robes reduced to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In great variety, viz.
Poplins, Alabamas, Stripes, Poplinettes,
Gros-grains, Mohairs, &c., &c.,
at the lowest low prices, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
WILL SHORTLY PUBLISH
THE NEW STORY BY
CAUT GURLEY, OR,
THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1.
On Monday, May 4,
DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
A church royal octavo volume of 900 pages.
Price $6.
On Tuesday, May 12,
THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.
A new collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English language.
Price 75 cents and $1.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, NO. 81 BROADWAY,
Is offering for sale, at retail, the following bargains:
[illegible] very fine ENGLISH DE LAINES, 18 cents per yard.
[illegible] FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.
[illegible] ORGANDIES, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.
[illegible] FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, at $5.
[illegible] BLACK BAREGES, very handsome, 25 cents per yard.
[illegible] GRAPE MARATZ, 62 cents per yard.
[illegible] RICH SILKS, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 81 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS.
JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
PARIS MADE QUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL GRANTILLY DITTO.
[illegible] LACE MANTLES, as immense variety.
BRITISH GRANTILLY DITTO.
All low prices, and not to be seen elsewhere.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES.
[illegible] BARTON of Paris, has removed to No. 755 Broadway, [illegible] has just received from her own factory, in Paris, [illegible] assortment of fine embroidery, consisting of: Collars and Sleeves, Bands, Insertings, and generally all kinds of lace goods. Also, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Paraisian Lingerie, and takes orders for the same. Ladies will find it very economical prices. The [illegible] of the ladies is respectfully solicited to the above [illegible], and particularly to the fact that she employs in her factory most of the hands of the late Mme. CHANDORNE.

No. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
J. BECK & CO.
Have reduced the prices of their large and rich stock of Spring goods before cost.
Poulards,
Buntons,
Grenadines,
Organdies,
De Laines, etc.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.
Please call and examine.
(Old No. 51) New No. 209 Canal.
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

SPRING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Paris Collars, new styles.
Cassaquin Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace.
Swiss Insertion Caps.
Valenciennes Sets. Real Point Lace Sets.
Valenciennes Trimming. Embroidered Basques.
Embroidered Skirts.
Breakfast Caps. 1,000 Cambric Bands.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

J. BECK & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer to-day a large stock of Silks at greatly reduced prices.
Flounces,
Checks,
Bayaderes,
Plaids,
Stripes, and
Foulards.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The Ladies are invited to call and examine an
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF RAGLAN MANTLE,
Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.
A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!
(Old No. 51) New No. 209 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
LANE & FORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., will offer this day a very choice lot of the cheap Dress Silks.
[illegible] plaids Poplin and Stripe Silks, 6c.,
[illegible] plaids Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
[illegible] Silk Robes, gilt to $60—about half price.
[illegible] Figured Black Silks.
Plain Blue and Brown Silks, cheap.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
With and without flounces.
A splendid assortment in new and rich styles, will be offered on Monday, the 11th inst., at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The best assortment in the City of
SILK MANTLES,
embracing
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES,
(Old No. 51) New No. 209 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS.
A large and magnificent assortment
Now open.
Many of the styles are strictly confined, and are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 247 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
To No. 797 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
In great variety of styles, and not surpassed in richness and elegance by any in the City. Also,
Lace Points and Lace Mantillas,
in great variety and extensive assortment.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

SHAWLS.
STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS in great variety.
Also 1000 STELLA SHAWLS, cheap, at
LANE & FORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.
(Old No. 51) New No. 209 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS,
In rich and novel designs,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain Barege Robes, with chintz flounces, $6.
Plain do do do $8 12 and $10.
For morning, at LANE & FORTER'S,
No. 317 (Old No. 73) Canal-st.

SEA TILLAS,
At reduced prices.
MANTILLAS,
At LANE & FORTER'S,
No. 317, (old No. 73) Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.
LINEN BAMBRICS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
Of the best quality, Pillow Linens, Sheetings,
Together with a full assortment of
Domestics, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
French thread and Chantilly Mantillas,
And also, the Eugenie Lace Mantillas,
A new article, just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
Just received, 250 Black Centre Stellas,
All inserted borders.
From $7 to $25.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS.
TRAVELING WRAPPERS.
Traveling Wrappers, Traveling Wrappers, in Cloths, Linens, Plaids, Mohairs, &c.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

IMMENSE STOCK OF SILKS!
Embracing New Styles
FLOUNCED ROBES AND RICH SILKS,
In great variety.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
From Auction.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION OF SPRING SILKS.
Flounced Silk Robes at $12. Worth $25 each.
Rich Chene Silks at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard; Worth $1 75 and $2.
Beautiful Bayadere Silks, 50 cents and $1. Worth $1 25 per yard.
China Silks, best quality, at 62½ cents per yard.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BROCATELLES, LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASKS,
And Curtain Materials generally.
Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Loops, Bands, Tassels, &c., &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS AND SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffles,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 51) New No. 209 Canal,
And 63 Lispenard-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Full assortment.
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PINKA PPLE GRENADINES,
An entirely new and unique fabric for Summer dresses, at 25, 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
Pineapple Flounced Robes, at $5 to $20 per Robe, just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

100 PARIS EMBROIDERED SCARF MANTILLAS,
At $7, well worth $12.
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES, ORGANDIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a superior assortment of the above goods. Also, a great variety of materials for Traveling Dresses.
No. 60 (new No. 106) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

ALL TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH.
The large stock of Spring and Summer mantillas—some of them very rich—at half the price of cost.
J. BECK & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $20.
Original price, $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
Just received in new styles,
at our new store,
No. 708 Broadway, above 4th-st.
MILLER & GRANT.

PARASOLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open their Spring stock of Parasols, which they will offer for sale at low prices. Canal st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES.
Just received, a large assortment of these robes, some of them entirely new styles; all at greatly reduced prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE FOR CASH.—THE stock of dry goods in store of WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 143 Broadway, will be sold at private sale for cash at much less than cost prices, in order to close the estate. Country merchants and others are invited to call and inspect the same. The stock must be closed immediately. By order of the assignees.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE,
In great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.—Grateful to our friends and customers who have cheered us on with their kind patronage for the last twelve and a half years, at our late store No. 80 Bowery, we would beg leave to assure them, adhering for our usual popular trade, our guide in business will still remain: small profits and quick returns. In endeavoring to keep richer goods in Broadway we shall sell them at Bowery prices, and therefore hope that our customers in need of rich and cheap goods in our line will honor us with a call at No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker sts.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN.

TO THE LADIES.—THIS DAY OPENED, from the importers, one of the handsomest assortments of Children's Fancy Hats ever received in New-York. Being determined to sell to every one that calls, we have fixed the prices 15 per cent less than they can be bought for in the City. Trimmed in every style and all patterns. We promise to offer a larger collection for the inspection of the ladies than we have any previous year. Give us a chance to prove the above.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—R. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 206, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE.
Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats.
Men's, Youths', and Children's Hats.
Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues.
French Flowers, Plumes and Buds.
Offered at reduced prices for Cash.
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 262 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOWS, CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

MACKER'S CELEBRATED FIVE-MINUTE Ice-Freezer, freezes Cream in that time smoother and lighter than any other patent; with it the best Ice Cream can be made for less than twenty-five cents a quart, and with no more trouble than to make a rice pudding. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturer's prices, by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, at the House-furnishing Warerooms No. 334 Broadway, 24 door above Spring-st., where a fine assortment of general house-furnishing goods is always on hand.

TEA TRAYS—OF THE WINDSOR, GOTHIC, and convex shapes, japanned, in black and various light colors, for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle,
No. 334 Broadway, New-York.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, TENDER FLESH, &c. Gouraud being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE unroots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, gently and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE [illegible] GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, or Beautifier, gives a beautiful clear or brown without injuring the skin. HAIR EXTRACTIVE forces the hair to grow on bald heads, very bald, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; GALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, May 11,
3rd appearance of MR. WALLACK,
Production of Miss Mitford's [illegible] of
RIENZI.
New and beautiful scenery by [illegible] Walmsley.
Novel and correct costumes by [illegible] Smith.
Arms, Armor, furniture and [illegible] by Mr. Timmins.
The mechanical effects by [illegible] Lawless, &c.
THE GLEES, CHORUSES AND MARCHES,
composed expressly for the occasion by
ROBERT SIGFREI.
Leader of the Band.....Sig. La Manna
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Cola di Rienzi, afterwards Tribune of the People, Mr. Wallack.
Stephen Colonna, a great nobleman of Rome, Mr. Dyott.
Angelo Colonna, his son.....Mr. Sothern
Orsini, a great nobleman, rival to Colonna.....Mr. L. Sewell
Sewell.....Adelle of the Colonna.....Mr. Edwards
Castello.....Faction.....Mr. Owen
Frangipani, a partisan of Orsini, also a nobleman, Mr. Stuart.
Alberti, Captain of the Guard.....Mr. Revere
Paolo, a Roman citizen.....Mr. Silverie
Cecchino, Rienzi's servant.....Mr. Fisher
Nuncio.....Mr. Oliver
Lady Colonna, Stephen Colonna's wife.....Mrs. Scouland
(Her first appearance in three years.)
Claudia, Rienzi's daughter.....Miss Hoey
Berta.....
Teresa.....
Claudia's attendants.....Miss Hallinose
Miss Fine
Ambassador, nobles, ladies, attendants, citizens, guards, &c.
(The materials of the tragedy are taken partly from the still more graphic and interesting narrative of Bulwer's fanciful novel contained in the second volume of "L'Abbe de Sade's Memoires pour servir a la Vie de Petrarque," and, as far as the female characters are concerned, entirely from invention.
Rome—Rome in the Fourteenth Century.
To conclude with the capital farce of
CHERRY BOUNCE.
In which Mr. G. Holland and Mr. Phillips will perform.
Box Book open three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
MORE ATTRACTIONS.
MONDAY, MAY 11.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. ELLE ROBERT.
Positively last appearance of YOUNG HENGLER.
Antoine.....as the.....White Warrior.
Marzetti.....as they.....Red Gnome.
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDISH.
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Ballet of LA BOUQUETIERE.
The comic pantomime, first time this season,
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Tuesday and every evening during the week,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Second week of the distinguished and
EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL
young American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear as.....Romeo
Mrs. E. L. Davenport as.....Juliet
who has [illegible] engaged this night: Mr. Booth.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.....Edwin Booth
Mercutio.....Mr. C. Fisher
Paris.....Mr. Dean
Juliet.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Nurse.....Mrs. Hughes
Page de Duke.....Miss Dean
Barre and Mr. Gen. Smith.
REVOLT OF THE BOARDERS.
Characters by Mr. Smith, Moore, Scibelli, Mrs. A. Farlow, Miss Polly Marshall, and Mrs. Hughes.
TUESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as Hamlet.
During Mr. Booth's engagement, seats can be secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Acting Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
and during the week, will be acted the most successful Drama yet presented to the New-York public, called
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.
Mr. Loraine.....as the.....Duke of Seyfle and Ben Lisi
Mme. Ponisi.....as.....Ghebel
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport.....as.....Myrtha
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Place entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS,
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also R. Bishop Buckley's song, YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.
TWO NEW PIECES.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
Will be acted a new Comedy, entitled
NATURE AND ART.
Dermee Downright a Connecticut Lawyer.....Mr. Burnett
Miss.....Miss Laura Keene
After which
VARIETY.
Or, THE PICTURE GALLERY.
Spirit of Drama.....Miss Kate Reignolds
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, DEAN-ST.
Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Grand-tier Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 11, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM,
which will be presented on a scale of grandeur seldom witnessed.
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Crumlett, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Levick; Charlotte, Miss Mestayer, &c., &c., to beyond dispute one of the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral dramas ever presented. AFTERNOON, at 2, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, and THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last rehearsal of the "Seven Sleepers" (prior to its performance) on FRIDAY EVENING next at the City Assembly Rooms, (Broadway near Grand-st.), takes place THIS EVENING at Dodworth's. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. N. B.—Persons having tickets for the last performance can exchange them at the room this evening.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Prices, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $2. The subscription list open at BREDGINE'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE NEW ORGAN for St. James Church, Broome-st., will be publicly exhibited THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the factory, No. 40 Downing-st. W. H. DAVIS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION FOR MAY,
WITH LATER TIME TABLES,
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.
300 pages, containing 70 maps of principal Railways, together with a large steel Plate Map. Together with reading matter of interest to the traveler. Each number being entirely new. Price 25 cents.
For sale by all Booksellers, News Agents and boys in the cars.

READY THIS MORNING
LAST SABBATH IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
A historical discourse by the pastor, JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., with an account of the services on that day, and a fine lithograph view of the interior. 12mo, 51 pages. Muslin. Price 25 cents. This discourse contains a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, AND OF CONGREGATIONALISM in New-York.
GALENIS & STILES,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,
CAUT GURLEY;
OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
In new ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
No. 114 Washington-st., Boston.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—Terms 50 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of elegant and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWE, (Branch of E. G. Root, Astbury & Co.) No. 205 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 76 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMOS HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 76 John-st., New-York.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—The Cushions, patented Feb. 11, 1857, are acknowledged to be the best in use. Saloons Nos. 703 and 705 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in 10th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Sackett and Degraw-sts., Smith and Hoyt-sts., and as easy terms as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES PAGE, No. 252 Washington-st., between Hamilton and Sackett-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD corner property in Williamsburg; will exchange for a farm worth about $4,000, not over two hours' distance from New-York. Apply to SHACKELTON, No. 5 Beekman-st., basement office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT AND four-story brick house, in Jersey-st., near 8th-st., finished in good manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession, inquire on the premises. Possession at any time.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—FOR SALE—A place of rare attractions about 10 miles from City of New-York, distant one mile from the village, with a fine view of the River, the view being unobstructed. The shore of the river is well wooded, with the lawn terraced up a small stream. Will be sold on reasonable terms, the City property in whole or in part. For further particulars, apply to C. S. GRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—A second-rate country residence, about 25 to 30 acres, about 1 mile from the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depot.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE—Two valuable lots on 8th-ave., in Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to R. H. KIRK, No. 351 8th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
FIRST AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 7 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. The location is very desirable for the right tenant. It has well-finished dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, large court-yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to ELDRIDGE, No. 68 Wall-st., Mondays, No. 4 to JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 56 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE dwelling-house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about 3 acres of high land, choice fruit, &c., large barn and carriage-house, situate on the corner of Broadway and 23d Ward, Astoria, L. I. Apply to WM. H. WHITNEY, 1,003 Broadway, New-York, or on the premises, of Mr. WHITNEY.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE N. E. corner of Broadway and 26th-st. Also, the cheap and well lighted Basement store underneath. Both together or separate. Rent very moderate and lease given to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. Scott, No. 1,004 Broadway. Also: a handsome suite of chambers, second floor of house No. 1,004 Broadway. Apply next door, No. 1,003 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, the three-story brick house, 40 by 60 feet, with fifteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Weehawken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT, BACK parlor and bedroom on the first floor, with other privileges of the house No. 7 Vandam-st., rent $21 per month. Inquire at No. 120 Canal-st., old hardware.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the second and third story of house No. 504 Greenwich-st. Inquire of ALFRED C. HOE, No. 10 Liberty-place, or on the premises.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, Two very pleasant cottages, a short distance from Vanderbilt's Landing. One of the above is nicely furnished. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 37 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO. 62 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & BLUTEEN, 60 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 252 BROADWAY, CORNER of 16th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 203 4th-av.; is newly painted and provided with gas, bath and water closet. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BOARDING-HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale very low. Sold on account of death in the family. Inquire at No. 90 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the corner building in Bergen, The brown-stone front house, situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96, East 18th-st.; large side-hand, scenery furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 34 Wall-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.—THE SECOND floor of No. 332 Broadway, in one room, suitable for a merchant tailor's, millinery or plate-form store. Also, the second floor of No. 338 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, in one room, 136 feet deep, suitable for most any genteel business. Inquire of JOHN G. WYMAN, No. 338 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
BROMLEY & BOYER, No. 52 Wall-st.

AT NO. 93 FOURTH-AVENUE—TO PHYsicians or others, two large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or best part of the house will be let to a small family without children. Best reference required. Apply as above one week.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor and sleeping-room attached, in a private French family. Suitable for a Doctor or a Dentist. Corner of Houston-st., near Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SUB-CELLAR WANTED.—WANTED TO hire a good dry sub-cellar. Apply at No. 178 Water-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—FOUR HUNdred acres of the finest grazing lands in the state of New-York, situated on Chenango River, within two miles of the station at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, and within 80 miles of the City of New-York, are now offered for sale upon easy terms, and at a moderate price. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity of climate, facility of access to market, fertility of soil, and excellent water. The entire tract is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. About 45 acres of the finest chestnut, oak and hickory timber. The improvements are the premises consist of a tenement house, substantial dwelling barn, carriage-house, stable, tool house, work-shop, granary, poultry-house and yard, boiling-house, cider mill, wood mill, wood-house, ice-house, and extensive sheds and stabling for cattle. There is on the premises an abundance of fruit of every description; about 1,000 apple trees, 300 bearing pear trees, 300 bearing plum, and 300 smaller fruits sufficient for family use. Further information can be obtained from P. S. HAIGHT, Esq., Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st., New-York; or by application to
SAMUEL T. TABER,
Hempstead Branch, Queens Co., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—23 miles from New-York by the Morris and Essex railroad, one mile from the depot near the village of Madison, in Morris County, N. J., consisting of 93 acres, together with stock, &c.; 40 acres in apple and peach orchards; all other kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is beautifully shaded, and out-buildings good; there is also a farm house, stream of water, and a large walnut grove near the house; good spring near the house and barnyard; a number of fine building sites on the place; it has always been occupied by the owner, and is in good order. A house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment; balance on time and mortgage. For particulars address A. G., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE near Irvington, in view of Hudson River, fronting on the Highland Turnpike, and containing 137 acres of land, in every variety of hill and dale, meadow, plow, and wood land, fish ponds, streams, &c.; containing sites for improvement, each having advantages of excellent water, fine views, &c. For terms and particulars, apply to M. E. COUENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or to JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 252 Broadway, room No. 49, third floor, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—W. P. R. CURTISS, SOLE AGENT for Boardman, Gray & Co.'s celebrated Dolce Cumano Piano-fortes, has removed from No. 467 to No. 467 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and patrons.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

DOCTOR A. J. HENRIQUES HAS REMOVED to No. 65 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens have no evidence certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Back Pay, &c., prosecuted by J. B. M.

NOTICE—AS THE AGENTS OF THE WESTern Transportation Company are in the habit of dipping goods that are marked "Tray and Western Line," (and consigned for by us,) in a wrong direction, we give this notice, that goods may not get astray. We have a boat daily at Pier No. 4 East River.
RICE, CLAPP & CO., Office, No. 61 Cortlandt-Slip.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE [illegible] Residence, situated on the Hudson River, [illegible] miles from the City of New-York, [illegible] of the best quality. The building is [illegible] in a very superior manner, and is in good order. There is a well of pure water near the house, and there is a cistern in the premises.
The garden contains about 2 acres of land, is intersected by and pretty [illegible] with a great variety of fruit, consisting of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the proprietor. The grounds are [illegible] and beautiful prospects of Hudson River, Long Island Sound, part of Westchester, and part of the Palisades and the village of Yonkers. Northward, the view is of a great variety of charming, rolling country, and eastward there is a view of the Sound, with the Islands in it, and a portion of the City of New-York. The place is [illegible] with [illegible] Government road before Quartermaster Gen. Jesup, and [illegible] the Government road before Commodore Stewart, and [illegible] the Hudson, and are informed that [illegible] Gen. Jesup [illegible] Commodore Stewart [illegible] Record, as they may direct.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—GEORGE [illegible] CONRAD BEEKM

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. TUESDAY, May 12, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Fulton sts.; A large and general assortment of good second-hand furniture of every description. Also, a variety of gas-fixtures, chandeliers, &c.

MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS AT AUCTION PRICES.—We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring will do well to give us a call. C. E. COVERT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$[illegible] Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.

5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) 1st Mortgage Bonds.

10,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.

[illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Manhattan Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] New-York State 6 per cent. Canal Stock of 1858.

[illegible] shares Warren Railroad, of New-Jersey ....$100 each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares Fireman's Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares Bank of the Republic ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Bank ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares Union Ferry Company ....$100 each

[illegible] shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company ....$100 each

[illegible] shares New-York Floating Derrick Co. ....$100 each

7 shares Union Express Company ....[illegible] each

[illegible] shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad ....$100 each

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on WEDNESDAY, May 13.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

[illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—[illegible] costly French [illegible] of rich [illegible] THIS DAY, (Monday,) at [illegible] the above house, [illegible] been in use six months [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, with solid pearl keys, [illegible] superb instruments ever made, cost [illegible]; suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood secretary bookcase, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood étagères, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner étagères, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sèvres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated [illegible] and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, [illegible] washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites of furniture in haircloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon, known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck slip and Division-av. Ferry.

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward.—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water st., and [illegible] feet on North 2d st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water st., IId Ward.—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of [illegible] feet on Water st. and [illegible] feet deep, with pier attached, extending [illegible] feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James st., IVth Ward.—Lot, with building thereon, No. [illegible] James st. Lot [illegible].

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. BOYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS. ON TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau st., second-hand furniture, consisting of rich parlor and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany [illegible], secretary, divans, office chairs, hair and [illegible] mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, [illegible], mahogany [illegible] tables, mahogany [illegible] China and glass ware; also, new [illegible] furniture, consisting of [illegible] and [illegible] cloth, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany sofas, arm chairs, rockers and parlor chairs, in haircloth; mahogany bookcases, rosewood marble-top bureaus, with plate-glass backs; lounges, lounge beds, mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, elegant Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, French plate looking-glasses, oil-paintings, China tea and coffee sets, China and glass, and a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Goods can be packed on the premises at a reasonable charge.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 16 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the City of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and [illegible] feet in depth. Eleven lots are on the northerly side of 3d place, commencing at the corner of Court st. and six on the westerly side of 4th place, commencing at the corner of Court st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 15 per cent. on the 2d of June next; the remainder may remain on bond and mortgage of the property for three years, as desired, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

HENRY H. HEROS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HENRY H. HEROS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. Mitchell, No. [illegible] Broadway; closing sale of the entire stock of elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible], wall [illegible], rich gilt pier tables, cornices, fine oil-paintings, by Van Dyck, Teniers, Ryckman, Chev'r de Glon, Dumont, Williams, Van Poe, Van Schoidler, Ladoines, Talcot, Carpentero, Van Cut, Boucher, and other celebrated artists, &c., &c., &c. The sale will be positive and unreserved, as the whole must be cleared out to make extensive alterations in the premises. Persons in want of mirrors will do well to examine the stock, which is on view any time previous to sale, as it comprises the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this country.

Terms—Under $300, cash, over that sum four months credit for approved indorsed paper.

Catalogues will be ready one day previous to sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. Auctioneers, store No. 21 Nassau st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 21 Nassau st., a large collection of superior second-hand furniture, the property of several families which has been removed for convenience of sale, to their store, consisting of several rosewood parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, dining tables, crockery and glass ware, bedsteads, hair mattresses, [illegible] other beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, washstands, &c. Also, one superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished all round, New-York make, cost $[illegible]; sold on account of a former purchaser. Also, about 30 velvet [illegible] Brussels tapestry, three ply, ingrain and stair carpets. Also, French plate pier glasses, a lot of office desks, tables, &c., &c.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BEAUTIFUL FANCY and useful furniture, by BELL & BUSH, will be sold without reserve at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, 11th inst., by catalogue, now ready at No. 589 Broadway, Chinese Buildings; numerous beautiful articles of fancy and useful furniture special manufacture of J. H. Doughty, viz: piano stools, fancy stands of all descriptions; fine rosewood, walnut and mahogany tables, various sizes, many with marble tops; marble-top work stands, étagères, &c.

WM. PELL, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.—PELL & CO. WILL sell at auction TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 1,003 Broadway, the entire stock of Statuary, white ordinary and veined Italian marble mantels, embracing a large variety of heavily moulded mantels, modern designs, and of richly sculptured, (with figures, fruits, foliage, &c.) Statuary mantels, all executed and finished in the most artistic style.

Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Mantels now ready for examination by catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 WEST BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMAS AND WORTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property—consisting of a three story and attic house with store on 1st floor. Lot 25 by 50 more or less. House 25 by 40 more or less—half can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 11, AT his Excelsior Salesrooms, No. 534 Broadway, corner Anthony st., a rich, rare and extensive assortment of goods, viz.: Furniture in every variety, pianos, mirrors and oil-paintings in gilt frames, steel engravings, jewelry and silver ware, a choice lot of cigars, a small steam engine, and a splendid silvered soda fountain, &c., &c.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—Large and attractive sale, by J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl st., of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China [illegible], Britannia ware, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer declining business. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

WILKINSON & CARTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—HORSE TO PAY FREIGHT AND KEEP.—TUESDAY, [illegible] o'clock, No. 87 Dey st., corner Greenwich st., large bay horse, 7 to 9 years old, believed to be kind, sold for account of whom it may concern to pay freight and keep. Also, a great variety of other merchandise.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office No. 15 Park Row.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c., &c. D. H. HOUGH will sell as above, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five story brown-stone residence No. 346 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid oak extension table, 14 feet, carved oak buffet and dining and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green reps, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, casters, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood étagères, sofa, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils, fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon satin and green and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily embroidered lace window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase, in carved rosewood, fine inlaid carved rosewood case, seven octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, wardrobes, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood étagères with mirror fronts and backs; do. corner étagères; [illegible] suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the [illegible] in the residence No. 11[illegible] [illegible] rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses sofa-bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops; silver ware; China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 2[illegible] 7th av., sheriff's sale, household furniture, sofas, tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, looking glasses, piano-forte, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 22, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 3[illegible] and 3[illegible] 2d av., Corner of 21st st., New-York. Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms, FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A RICHLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, full 7-octave, made by Haines Brothers, for sale, beautifully ornamented and fitted with rich pearl work, serpentined and sloped all round; double carved moulding; full iron plate, in gold and bronze; grand over-strung base, with richly carved legs, roses and fruit, in relief; is without spot or blemish, and in tone is rich, brilliant and powerful, and can be fully tested; made to order for the present owner, and is fully and responsibly warranted by the makers; only two months old; cost $[illegible]; price $[illegible]; piano stool and case to pack it for shipping, if desired, will be given. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th av., near 39th st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M., for three days. Will be made an object by the owner to a cash customer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANOS CONTINUED this week at reduced prices, to close the estate of Pethick & Co. Six 6¾-octave new round corners, at $175; 5 6¾ octave do., at $150; splendid carved piano do., at $[illegible]; second-hand pianos, $75 to $125. By order of the Assignee. Apply at No. 1[illegible] 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED melodeons for sale or to rent, with privilege of having rent applied as part purchase money, by their agent, A. M. KANOUSE, No. 80 Walker st., who is just in receipt of a fine assortment, including the sub-base or organ melodeon, for churches. Liberal terms to the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 4[illegible] Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand diagonal, circular and over-strung bass-scale pianos. Offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 340 Bleecker st. Also, several superior second-hand pianos, cheap.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand, and square Pianos; with Harris Brothers' Pianos at great bargains; second hand Pianos, at $[illegible], $[illegible], $75, $100, $125, $150. Pianos to let. Melodeons very low. T. S. BERRY, Marble Building, 4[illegible] Broadway, corner Grand st.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

A VERY SWEET-TONED SIX-OCTAVE piano-forte, handsome case, and in perfect order; has been in use a few years, but is none the worse for wear. Price $135. Warranted one year. Can be seen at No. 279 6th av., near 23d st. Pianos tuned and repaired.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 4[illegible] and 4[illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

SPLENDID GRAND PIANO-FORTE—SUPERIOR tone, made by one of the best makers, and cost $[illegible], and warranted, will be sold for $365; been used a few months, the owner leaving the City. No. 141 9th st.

T. S. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS removed from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 9 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner of 8th st. and 4th av.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE BEST BARGAIN ever offered, for cash. New 7-octave Pianos of superior tone and strength. Call and see, at 178 Wooster st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad st., New-York. OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 600 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior. 500 barrels Country and City Prime. Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked. 300 barrels Railroad Repacked.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay,
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS, $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at BOKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Traveler Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,
	ALSO ON		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
[illegible]	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

[illegible] New-York, No. 8 Wall st. [illegible] Bills at sight, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 40 William st., (next building below Wall st.) HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the Articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by the issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

E. F. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent. premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 per cent. premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in those shares fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or cripple land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed these mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 44 Exchange place.—NEW-YORK, May 2, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 10th inst. will be paid on and after that date by M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents, on presentation of the proper coupons at this office.

S. & J. DURANT.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST INST., on the Albany City Bonds, issued on account of the Albany and Northern Railroad Company, will now be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on presentation of the proper coupons.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William st., New-York. REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK R. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, was declared payable on and after the 8th instant.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner East 61st st. and 3d av.—A quarterly dividend of two per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office on and after the 13th instant. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 6th to the 13th instant inclusive. By order. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 9th, inclusive. Per order of the Board.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water st., New-York, or on the premises.

P. P. FLAGLER.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a pleasant, safe, paying business, established seven years. $50,000 can be made this year. None but a person who can devote time to business need apply. References exchanged. Address BUSINESS, Times Office, New-York.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—IN A VERY DESIRABLE location, with a good transient business. The fixtures will be sold at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 1,950 Post-Office, with real name and address.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS CONTINUE THE business of Commission Merchants at their old place, No. 73 Nassau st., under the firm of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & CO. MORRIS L. SAMUEL, E. MORTIMER DUNN.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1857.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract, and although speedy in its operation, contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the most valuable of vegetable medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richard is himself again." 86 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] ed., 400 pp., 100 anatomical illustrations, cloth $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 6[illegible] Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 69 (sixty-nine) West 15th st., New-York.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Office No. 784 Broadway corner 10th st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. B. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 65 Orchard st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—COMPRISING roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, fuchsias, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Fulton st., basement.

SODA WATER OR CHAMPAGNE APPARATUS FOR SALE.—Made of copper, by Gee, and in perfect order; will be sold at a great bargain, by applying immediately to CHAS. J. MURPHY, No. 34 Water st., near Wall.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, March [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, April 2[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, April 2[illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, May 13	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 2[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BRAY, 2,221 tons burthen; INDIANA, Captain BARNE, 2,[illegible] tons burthen; ARGO, Captain HUDSON, 2,[illegible] tons burthen; JASON, Captain BUTTREY, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 13
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 27.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander, will sail for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 29 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.
In First Cabin....$90
In Second Cabin....55
In Third Cabin....35

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 1 Hanover st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin, from Southampton or Antwerp....$100
In Second Cabin, from Southampton or Antwerp....60
In Third Cabin, from Southampton or Antwerp....40
In Steerage, from Southampton or Antwerp....35

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ——— Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The steamship ——— will sail on June 6.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, early in August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 16 at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon....$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon....110
In Second Cabin....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No Parcels received on the day of sailing.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June 13.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 11½ o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 27th of May.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED By EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 50 Wall st., third floor. Parties unable to visit the office will be waited upon at their residences.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The magnificent and fast going steamship JAMES ADGER, T. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The new steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. M. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, May 16. *The favorite steamship* CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, [illegible] West and [illegible] Lake Shore Railroad, New-York Central, [illegible] Railroads, [illegible] [illegible] the Great West. For through tickets and freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Detroit. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Courtlandt st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible], [illegible] Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Express, at 5 P. M., [illegible]

[illegible]

HORACE BANKS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—[illegible] New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at [illegible] A. M., connecting at Rutland at [illegible]; Burlington [illegible]; Plattsburg [illegible]; Rouse's Point [illegible] P. M.; Montreal [illegible] P. M. [illegible] next morning. Leave New-York at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] this side, [illegible] leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at [illegible]; arrive at Rutland [illegible] P. M., [illegible] leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg [illegible] same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4 P. M., [illegible] Troy; leave at [illegible] A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1857.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing [illegible]. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., [illegible] P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3; [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 13, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station, as follows: Express Trains, 6 and 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Passenger train [illegible] P. M.; for Sing Sing [illegible] and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.; for Peekskill [illegible] P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and Albany at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO BOSTON, &c.—On and after April 1, [illegible] [illegible] the Providence, Hartford and [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Train of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leaves New-York at [illegible] A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER [illegible] LEAVE Peck slip for Harlem at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way. Fare 6 cents.

FURNITURE.

H. W. KING & SON, PATENT-CHAIR MAKERS, HAVE REMOVED From No. [illegible] Broadway, to NO. [illegible] BROOME ST., One door east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION BY R. PATTON, NO. [illegible] GROVE ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Pearl st., and No. [illegible] Chatham st., [illegible] Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood, [illegible] Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, [illegible], Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety [illegible] Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, [illegible] Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Wooster st., between Broome and Grand. Old suites repainted. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, [illegible] decorated, from $[illegible] upwards, at the old established store, No. 534 Broadway, between Houston and [illegible], warranted and carefully packed for the country. J. P. [illegible].

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and wareroom No. 5 William st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 17 West 5th st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case wareroom, 59 Chatham st., and 58 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by E. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until [illegible] the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter,—say 1,[illegible] tons of coal, 1,[illegible] cords of oak wood, and [illegible] cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the several schoolhouses.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.

The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each kind.

The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two thirds of the quantity of wood from the 15th of May to the 20th of July, and the remainder as required by the committee; two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
[illegible],
GEORGE WHITE,
Committee on Supplies.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Commissioners for removal of Quarantine, at their office, No. [illegible] William st., until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of buildings, fences and dock upon premises, near Seguine's Point, Richmond County. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject or accept any proposals which may be made. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

JOHN A. [illegible], Sec'y of Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1857.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, Red-ash and Peach-orchard coal, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 211 Leonard st., corner [illegible] av., Nos. 127 and 129 [illegible] st., between 12th and 13th sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best lump and assorted coal is now reduced to $[illegible] per ton of 2,240 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, [illegible] and [illegible] and 6th av., [illegible], foot of Atlantic st., [illegible] and Front, East River. No. [illegible], or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. [illegible] William st.

[illegible] the following is the Weekly Report of [illegible] in the City and County of New-York, from the [illegible] day of May to the 9th day of [illegible] ... men, [illegible]; women, 86; boys, 146; girls, [illegible] ... Adults, [illegible]; children, 241; males, [illegible] ... colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

[illegible]

Total ... 393

AGES.

[illegible]

NATIVITIES.

[illegible] ... Ireland ... Switzerland ... 1 | Poland ... 1 | United States ... 249 | Wales ... 1 | Scotland ... 3 | West Indies ... 1

Total ... 393

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island ... Bellevue Hospital ... Penitentiary Hosp., Blackwell's Island ... 8 | Randall's Island Nursery Hospital ... 1 | St. Vincent's Hospital ... 1 | Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital ... 8 | Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island ... Workhouse, Blackwell's Island ... 1

Total ... 30

WARDS.

I	16	IX	15	XVII	35
II	[illegible]	X	6	XVIII	26
III	[illegible]	XI	38	XIX	24
IV	[illegible]	XII	12	XX	31
V	12	XIII	23	XXI	25
VI	[illegible]	XIV	16	XXII	12
VII	35	XV	5		
VIII	23	XVI	14	Total	393

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 9, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 1	170	72	242
Admitted to May 8	30	18	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	14	38
Died	2	—	2
Remaining at date	174	76	250

[illegible] Males, 202; Females, 48.

J. DANAGH, Superintendent.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—[illegible] fight took place about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in Monroe-street, where several Companies had assembled in answer to an alarm for the [illegible] District, caused by the burning of a chimney. The fight originated between Engine Companies Nos. 41 and 6, who hold towards each other an [illegible] grudge, but members of Engine Companies Nos. 27 and [illegible] and Hose Companies Nos. 6 and 31 soon took sides, and the fight became desperate. Police Capt. [illegible] and Lieut. [illegible] and a posse of Seventh Ward Policemen were soon on the ground, and after some serious fighting with the rioters, quelled the disturbance. A great many persons were more or less injured, and some of the policemen were roughly handled. The Engineers used every exertion to put a stop to the fight. JAMES HARRE, WILLIAM HAIR, [illegible] DAVISON, ROBERT BURNS and JOSEPH SWEET, were arrested by the Police and brought before Justice [illegible], at the Essex Market Police Court, who held them to answer in the sum of $1,000 each. The [illegible] ordered Companies Nos. 41 and 6 to lay up until an investigation is made by the Fire Commissioners.

FIGHTS ON STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOATS.—The Staten Island ferry boats are usually very much overcrowded on the return trips Sunday evenings, and rowdies seize the opportunity to create disturbances and riot. Last evening a case in point occurred. Several half-drunken rowdies were on board the [illegible] at her 7 o'clock trip, and wantonly assaulted some of the passengers in the most brutal manner. Knives were drawn, and if it had not been for the assistance of the Captain, two gentlemen (the objects of the attack) would in all probability have been dangerously injured. After sundry free fights had taken place, during which many hard knocks were given and received, three of the rowdies were so well punished by the passengers that they were scarcely able to lift themselves from the deck. Surely the authorities ought to look to these Staten Island boats, where such disgraceful outrages so often occur, and allow persons to enjoy peace and common security during the passage to and from Staten Island on Sunday evening.

HAD NOT HEARD OF IT.—J. McLEOD MURPHY, the Engineer at the Navy Yard, who was reported by telegraph from Washington to have been dismissed by the Secretary of the Navy, for his assault on DANIEL E. SICKLES, had not heard of his dismissal at a late hour on Saturday, although he had received letters from Mr. TOUCEY by the last mail from Washington.

Dr. W. B. ROBERTS desires us to have the report of his evidence corrected in its statement that he said he was "a married man." He is not married, and did not say that he was.

ACCIDENT.—A horrible accident occurred at the dyeing and printing establishment, Factoryville, last Wednesday, to Mr. GEORGE FERREY, who was caught by one of the shafts of the machinery, and dreadfully injured. Before the machinery could be stopped, he was carried around with the revolutions of the shaft, it is supposed, nearly one hundred times. One of his arms was broken in two places, below and above the elbow, his head was lacerated, his legs mangled, and one of his thighs broken. His body was literally wound round the shaft. When extricated blood was flowing from the wounds in his head, and also from his mouth, and he seemed to be dead. Dr. WILLIAM [illegible], of Port Richmond, was called immediately, and rendered all possible aid. Mr. FERREY was still living yesterday.—*Staten Island Chronicle, May 9.*

TO WHOM DO THEY BELONG?—A male child, about two years old, was found sleeping on a rock in [illegible]-street, near Bloomingdale road, on Saturday afternoon, by a citizen, who took it to the Twenty-second Ward Police Station, whence it was yesterday morning sent to the Almshouse, no one claiming it.

A child about two weeks old was left at 8 o'clock Saturday night on the cellar door of house No. 45 Second-avenue. About 11 o'clock the same night another child was left in the area of No. 150 East Thirty-seventh-street. Both were sent to the Almshouse in Leonard-street.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—HENRY B. MAY, the Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Patrol District, died at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning, after a severe illness of several weeks. He leaves a wife and several small children.

BODY FOUND.—The body of GEORGE CLARK, a laboring man who has been missing since the 9th of March, was found on Saturday, in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-third-street.

UPSET—NARROW ESCAPE.—A sail-boat, containing six young men, nearly all of whom were under the influence of liquor, upset about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the East River, opposite Blackwell's Island. They were all rescued by boats from the Island, from the opposite shore.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown woman, very poorly clad, was run over by a train of cars at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, about 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon. Her head and both feet were severed completely from the body. At the time of the accident she was waiting for the Harlem train (drawn always by horses) to pass. When it had passed she stepped upon the track, when the New-Haven freight train came through the tunnel and knocked her down.

[illegible] Coroner [illegible] held an inquest upon the body. [illegible] verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Englishman named [illegible], attempted to drown himself about [illegible] Thursday evening, by leaping into the river at Pier No. 13. Officer [illegible] rescued him, and conveyed him to the First Ward Station-house. He said he was a [illegible] by trade, and that he wanted to [illegible] because he was out of employment and had no money.

FIRES.

IN WASHINGTON STREET.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of JOHN J. SMITH, No. 249 Washington street, corner of Jay; about $1,200 damage was done. The stock is insured for $1,200 in the Gebhard Insurance Company.

IN WILLIAM STREET.

A fire broke out at 5½ o'clock on Friday afternoon in the office of E. R. BOWLES, railroad purchasing agent, on the second floor of No. 118 William street. It originated in a closet under a work bench, and was discovered in a short time after the office was closed. The damage done is estimated at $300.

IN AMITY STREET—INCENDIARISM.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Policemen BRYANS and TUCKER discovered smoke issuing from the house of HENRY E. MELVILLE, No. 118 Amity-street and, in searching the premises, found a lot of rags saturated with oil on fire. By this timely discovery, a conflagration was prevented. This is the second time that these premises have been fired within a few weeks.

ALARMS.

There were several slight fires and false alarms yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A THIEF—SPEEDY JUSTICE.

James Smith, *alias* "Scotchy," a burly and notorious thief, was arrested on Friday evening by Officer Masterson for picking the pocket of JOHN STAY, who had just arrived from Connecticut, of a wallet containing $6 61. The offence was committed in front of Tammany Hall, near the pop-gun stand, about which a crowd had assembled. They detected "Scotchy" in the act, and grabbed him, but the burly thief tore himself from Stay's grasp and ran towards Spruce-street. Officer Masterson, who happened to be near by, gave chase to the fellow, and tripping him up, put him on the pavement. Thus nabbed, so unexpectedly, "Scotchy" gave in, and walked with the officer to the office of the Chief of Police. While on the way he offered to raise Masterson $100 if he would "make it all right." He was on Saturday morning brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Court of Special Sessions, who sent him to the Penitentiary for six months. Thus, in less than 18 hours after the theft, "Scotchy" was in the "Black Maria" on his way to the Island.

BEATING A POLICEMAN.

Officer Mount, of the Reserve Corps, while on duty at Wallack's Theatre, Saturday evening, observed (or believed he observed) a man named James McCarty, attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket, whereupon he arrested him. McCarty resisted desperately, and was aided by some of his friends in his efforts to escape. The officer was very roughly handled, but he did not relax his hold of his prisoner, whom he took to the Eighth Ward Station-House. McCarty, who gave his age as 26 years, and his occupation that of a sailor, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and held to bail in the sum of $1 000.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Archibald Sullivan, aged 21 years, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Officer Martin, of the Twentieth Ward Police, for assaulting John Wells and stabbing him with a knife during a drunken fight. He was committed for trial.

ROBBING HIS NEIGHBOR'S GARDEN.—A man named Brandt was sent to the Island on Saturday by Police Justice BROWNLOW, for stealing vegetables from the garden of J. C. Beekman, at the foot of Fiftieth street, East River. He was caught committing the theft, just before daylight, by a person set to watch for him, as he was supposed to have stolen from the place before.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A clerk named Charles Riley, aged 26 years, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of taking out of the Post Office a letter belonging to another person, and keeping the money which it contained. Mrs. Starkweather, of No. 98 Beach-street, was the complainant.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, May 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 560, 501, 52, 112, 117, 122, 130, 131, 133, 136, 141, 142, 145, 146, 157, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 659.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 394, 396, 398, 240, 249, 255, 41, 557, 635, 636, 640, 644, 645, 647, 658, 655, 571, 661, 663, 671, 673, 686, 689, 690, 582, 406, 430, 630, 84, 435, 586, 474, 415, 65, 144.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MAY 9.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The District-Attorney moved the judgment of the Court on James Bowen, convicted of grand larceny. Counsel for prisoner asked a stay of proceedings to give him time to prepare a bill of exceptions. The application was granted.

John Kelly, 18 years of age, charged with petit larceny, was ordered to the City Prison for 90 days.

Charles and Thomas Waters, found guilty of assault and battery, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, and to stand committed till paid.

In the case of Foster Brownlow, convicted of grand larceny, judgment was suspended.

Adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOW DOES IODINE CURE RHEUMATISM?—By vitalizing the blood and the tissues; by invigorating in this manner the bones and the nerves; by supplying every organ with that force which it loses in its daily exhaustion; by supplying the waste that otherwise tends first to weaken and then to destroy the animal functions. Iodine, on this account, is so celebrated as a successful substitute for cod liver oil as a remedy for consumption. It is this that makes it so famous, in its triumph over potash and all the other poisonous preparations given for rheumatism. It is this that makes it invaluable in cases of palsy and scrofula; that enables it to act like a charm in complaints of the heart and liver. It is wonderfully energetic and radical in its effects, and expels every morbid element, in its progress, from all parts of the body, winning the complete confidence of all who rely upon it. It must be given, however, unmixed with anything but water. Its only suitable shape is in ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, or PURE IODINE WATER. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192, and BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES,
HALLOTYPES,
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES

The undersigned challenges the PHOTOGRAPHIC world to produce pictures in the above styles, equal to those made at his establishment.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Among the complaints that imperil the lives of children, Vermicular disease is one of the most frequent; hence, a preparation like this, fatal to worms, and at once pleasant and innocuous, is indispensable in families. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA operates through the blood upon all external diseases. Its cures are final. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY GREAT CURIOSITY.—The *Sunday Times* of yesterday observes: "Nothing can be more curious or interesting than the charming collection of portable and family cases, as well as infinite variety of interesting pictures brought over by Mr. CUSSANS, the agent of the London Stereoscopic Company, and for sale by him at such low prices, at HALL's music store, Broadway and Park place. They are the very things to delight the family circle and gratify a delicate taste. Nobody should miss a sight of them.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 20 Wall-street, basement.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 6-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine.—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great spectacle drama of "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," commences its second week at this beautiful place of amusement to-night, and the excitement to see it is on the increase. We are also to have on the same evening the comic pantomime of "Pongo, or the Intelligent Ape," and the beautiful comedy of "Naval Engagements."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PIESSE & LUBIN's Frangipanni and all its Compounds; made only at the Laboratory of Flowers, London. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LIGHTNING RODS.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLUTION.—E. T. WILDE, late of Nos. 20 and 22 John-street, has opened the most extensive and varied stock of millinery and millinery goods on this side of the Atlantic, at his new and noble warerooms opposite the City Hall, No. 251 Broadway, and his prices are so low as to be a perfect marvel in that fashionable thoroughfare.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Strangers and citizens will find a visit to the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and free. Professor Fowler gives Charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the Independent, N. Y.
Dr. S. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pub. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N. Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. R. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Casneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A few months ago two persons arrived in Brooklyn from Connecticut, and were united in marriage by Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, and immediately returned to Connecticut. The bride, it turns out, was the highly-educated daughter of a very wealthy gentleman, and the groom a hard-working ship carpenter, who had courted and won his partner without the knowledge of her parents. Fearing the displeasure of the old folks, the marriage was kept a perfect secret, the husband only occasionally visiting his wife. The parents, jealous even of these occasional visits, finally ordered the lover not to visit the house again, which request he complied with, but occasionally met her at the house of a friend who was in the secret. After the lapse of a few months a change was observed in the appearance of the daughter, and when questioned she frankly acknowledged that she had been on intimate terms with the ship carpenter. A consultation was had, which resulted in the father seeking out the ship carpenter and insisting upon his marrying the daughter, to prevent the family from being disgraced. This request was flatly refused. The father then promised to give the young couple $10,000. The young man refused, but as a compromise agreed to take the daughter if $19,000 were deposited in the Bank to her credit. This was accepted; the marriage certificate was then immediately produced, and all parties went off happy.

A correspondent of the New-York TIMES is in great distress about the health of Brooklyn, having heard that it is intended to bring the conduit to the Water Works Reservoir through Evergreens Cemetery. We are not able at this moment to speak positively on the subject, but we have reason to believe that the conduit is not intended to cross the Cemetery. Even if it does, the water cannot be polluted in a conduit lined with cement. It will derive quite as much benefit from the influences emanating from consecrated ground, as it can suffer harm by its proximity to dead bodies.—*Brooklyn Times.*

MORE VIOLENCE.—A man named PATRICK QUIN, while intoxicated Friday night last, was beaten so severely by a butcher named JOSEPH CLARK on Grand-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, that his life is despaired of. CLARK has fled.

AGNES HEFFERMAN, residing on First-street, near North Seventh-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, was attacked Friday last by a man named CLANCY, residing in the same house, who, taking her by the hair of the head, bent her back over a banister, injuring the spine seriously.

A COLORED MINISTER ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—Rev. EDWARD CROSBY (colored) was arrested on Saturday by Officer Assistant-Captain McLANE, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, upon a warrant issued by Justice BLACHLEY, upon the affidavit of HENRY FEUER, that he swore falsely, a few days ago, when examined as a witness in a civil suit before Justice VOORHIS, whereof FEUER was defendant. Mr. CROSBY will be duly examined on the charge preferred against him by Justice BLACHLEY.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by the Third District Police. Coroner REDDING was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—During the month of April 287 patients were treated at this Institution, and 971 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Diseases—Surgical, 46; chest and lungs, 53; abdomen, 69; nervous, 14; skin and vaccination, 27; eye and ear, 8; diseases of females, 11. Males, 149; females, 95.

COMMISSIONERS.—Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Friday last, appointed as Commissioners under the new act to adjust the old claims against Williamsburg, TUNIS G. BERGEN, DANIEL B. HASBROUCK, and THOMAS COTRELL.

The *Daily Times*, the new Daily in New-Orleans, is a handsome sheet, the size of the *Delta*. It is published by an Association.

The oyster trade of Baltimore the past season, was 1,750,000 bushels, of the value of $875,000.

The Albany *Morning Express* has been revived, under the Editorship of J. C. CUYLER.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE.—On Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., the barn on the Thomas Estate on Bergen Hill, near Jersey City, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $800.

THE COURTS.—The Hudson County Courts were not engaged during last week upon any cases of interest to the public. It is probable that the Grand Jury will come into Court with the result of their investigations as early as Tuesday of this week.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.—Yesterday, for the first time this season, there was an immense travel across the Hoboken ferries to the Elysian fields and other places of resort in Hoboken and vicinity.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 9.

$9,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	119	Harlem RR	15¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	82½	100	do	15¾
6,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	46	100	do	15¼
6,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	49	100	Reading RR...b10	81½
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86½	100	do	80¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. R'd Bs	99¼	100	do	80¾
3,000	do	89½	100	do...s60	80¾
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b	56	250	do...s10	80¾
25	Corn Ex. Bank	107	700	do...s15	80¾
10	O. L. & T. Company	98½	400	do...s10	80¾
100	Nic. Transit Co...s60	6	500	do...b60	81¼
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	126	550	do	80¾
18	Penn. Coal Co	93½	100	do...b60	81
10	do	93	200	do	80¾
50	Cum. Coal Co	17¾	100	do...s60	80¾
200	do...b60	18	100	Mich. Cen. R.R...b60	95½
100	Gal. & Chic. R...b60	98	21	do	95½
25	do	98	910	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	64¾
50	do...b60	99¾	300	do...b60	65½
50	do...b60	99¾	100	do...b5	64¾
25	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	39¾	100	do...b10	65
970	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	100	do	64¾
50	do	86¾	50	do...b30	65½
700	do	86¾	150	do	65
370	do...b60	87	100	do	64¾
100	do...b30	86¾	17	Panama R. R.	91½
100	do...b5	86¾	100	do	91
200	do	86¾	200	do...b60	94½
34	do	86¾	750	Ill. Cen R. R...b7	35
842	Erie Railroad	42½	375	do...b5	135
100	do...b60	42½	475	do...s60	134
370	do	42½	100	do...b60	135½
100	do...b5	42½	30	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	48½
100	do...b60	42	1150	do	48
100	do	42½	100	do...b30	48½
100	do	41½	1400	Clev. & Tol. R.	60
100	do	41¾	100	do...b60	60
300	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	60	100	do	60
100	do...b60	60¾	300	do	60½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	do	69¾
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	126½	300	do	69¾
10	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	57	300	do	69¾
100	Illinois Cent. R.	135¼	100	do	69¾
100	do	135¼	50	do	69¾
100	Reading R. R.	80¾	15	do	69
100	do...b3	80¾	5	La Co. & Mil. R.	77½
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	86¾	40	Stn. & A. R.	41¾

MONDAY, May 11—6 P. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $5,205,507, of which a million and a half in value is of Sugars and Molasses. The entries the week ending 10th May, last year, amounted to $3,861,316. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, were $1,626,860, against $1,402,490 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie was $400,500 to Europe, and $271,068 to the West Indies, (in Spanish coin,) making, together, $671,568, against $10,700 direct, the same week last year. There was, also, sent to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer sailing from that port on Wednesday last, $515,000, against $958,000 shipped in the same way last year. The Specie balance in the Government Sub-Treasury, in *this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood* $14,329,454 against $14,466,112 at the close of the previous week last year. The interior Specie exchanges were largely in favor of the City. About $60,000 in silver was received from New-Orleans and Havana, and $50,000 in silver from the Mint at Philadelphia. The various Specie movements of the week, as far as ascertained, would appear to be nearly a million of dollars against the Bank reserve, which stood on the last exhibit $12,009,911. The probability, however, is that the average of the week, to be made up officially this afternoon, will not show much less than $11,500,000, as more of the Spanish coin shipped to the West Indies was not brought into the previous average. The Money Market of the week has not felt the export of Specie to any marked extent. The heavy mercantile payments of the 4th May (last Monday) were met with almost universal punctuality at Bank, though, in some quarters these payments were succeeded by pretty full new applications for discount. The Brokers have been comfortably supplied with Money at call, at 7 ₩ cent., throughout the week. Foreign Bills have ruled scarcely steady at the rates of the previous week, a very liberal offering having been caused, first, by drafts against direct shipments of gold, secondly, by drafts against the shipments of gold from San Francisco to England, (which are chiefly covered from this City,) and, lastly, by the coming forward of some free remittances in Sterling from New-Orleans, where an adverse turn in the Money Market has brought down the terms for this description of bills, and hasted the export movement of some considerable parcels of Cotton previously held upon speculation. The rates here for the packets on Wednesday and Saturday last were irregular, 109¼@109½; France, 5.18¾@5.17½.

According to the official Custom-House record of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the calendar month of April, and our summary, by months, from the beginning of the current fiscal year, 1st July, 1856, to the 1st inst., which we published a few days since, the Import of Foreign Merchandise at this port for the ten months (exclusive of Foreign Coin and Bullion) amounted to

ed to	$187,106,000
Add week in May	5,005,507
Total to date	$192,111,507
Against same time last year	164,981,316
Increase to date	$27,130,191

By the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) amounted to

Foreign reëxported) amounted to	$69,106,000
Add week in May	1,626,860
Total to date	$70,732,860
Against same time last year	66,316,480
Increase to date	$4,416,380

By the same tables the Export of Specie to

to the 1st inst., was made	$33,115,000
Add week in May	671,568
Total to date	$33,786,568
Against same time last year	15,671,700
Increase to date	$18,114,868
Increase as above in Produce	4,416,380
Increase all Exports	$22,531,248

The Stock Market through the forenoon was irregular in prices, and the fluctuations frequent and contradictory, manifesting, if any distinct feature, a pretty determined contest against every appearance of reaction or buoyancy in the market from its recent long depression. The preponderating influence at the Board of Brokers, and in the immediate Street circle, not of the Board, but following closely its movements, is, as it has been, for months past, strongly against rise, notwithstanding which, the general dealings of the week have shown more strength on the other side. The actual transfers of most of the Railroad Stocks have been against the Street, thus daily lessening the supply, and the tone of the market since Thursday manifestly stronger. The deliveries of Cleveland and Toledo, and Illinois Central, by the speculators against these, as well as other securities, were not accomplished at the close of the week without borrowing the Stocks free of interest, or paying the top price for cash. The following are the most notable fluctuations through the week, scarcely one of which, so far as a downward turn was given, appeared to rest upon the condition of the Money market, which is remarkably steady, or to turn upon the financial news from abroad, and least of all, upon the actual supply of cash Stock at the command of the Board and Street speculators:

New-York Central	87½@86@86¾@86¾
New-York and Erie	42½@40¾@42½@41¾
Cleveland and Toledo	69½@66¾@70@69¾
Michigan Southern	65@60¾@60¾@64
Illinois Central	135@ 33@134¾@135¼
Reading	81½@79¾@81¼@80¾
Galena and Chicago	101½@96¼@99@99
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50½@47@48¼@48
Erie Convertibles	76@75@78@77

Delaware and Hudson shares advanced to 125, and Pennsylvania Coal to 93½. Michigan Central ruled steady at 95@95½, although attempts were made to depress it by seller, 60 days. Chicago and Rock Island was also strong, 98½ to 99. Against these two Roads the speculators against the market are wholly unable to make much headway, owing to the gradual withdrawal of the Stock from the Street, though without any effort at *cornering.*

The prominent financial event of the week has been the able report and funding programme of the new Board of Directors of the Southern Michigan Road, which have been received with very decided favor. The subscription to the guaranteed stock opened on the 7th inst., and the result thus far has been:

To Thursday, P. M., first day	$719,000
Friday	1,047,000
Saturday	1,678,100

On Saturday, the first out-of-town subscriptions appeared from the city of Albany. Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, and Messrs. RUFUS H. KING JOEL RATHBURNE and JOHN KNOWER added about $120,000 to the list. Among the largest New-York City subscribers are HEMAN J. REDFIELD, OLYPHANT & SONS, JOHN D. WOLFE, ROBERT L. STUART, WILLIAM B. WELLES, (late of Utica) JOHN A. C. GRAY, HENRY KEEP, AQUILA G. STOUT, JOSEPH KETCHUM and others. The books will remain open until 20th inst., although it is probable the $3,000,000 will be taken before the close of the present week. A reserve will be made, in the final distribution, for the Foreign stockholders in the common capital, until the 20th June.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the month of April, 1857, are

are	$65,861
Corresponding month 1856	55,[illegible]
Increase	$10,[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1857.		1856.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	$315,000	4,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	146,315	17,434	107,[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	15,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	14,456	17,[illegible]
Corn, bushels	136,[illegible]	90,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Rye, bushels	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls & tcs.	1,440	26,407	1,351	28,[illegible]
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	675	11,066	928	22,[illegible]
Bacon,* lbs	—	—	482,[illegible]	59,[illegible]
Cutmeats,* lbs	—	—	49,737	3,[illegible]
Lard,* lbs	—	—	315,600	43,[illegible]
Butter,* lbs	—	—	12,570	2,[illegible]
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	23,500	2,[illegible]
Total Produce		$974,080		$865,771
Miscellaneous		778,400		1,137,[illegible]
Total for the week		$1,[illegible]		$1,[illegible]

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

New-York Stock Exchange Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the publication of my remarks on this subject I noticed that an attempt to limit time contracts from 12 months to 60 days had failed. I cannot understand the principle of a business such as stockjobbing, requiring so much time to fulfil contracts. *It seems to me unaccountable that any class of business* men would so give themselves up to actual gambling, by prolonging their adventures to such an extent. Giving every facility to those inclined to "make a book" either as a "bull" or "bear," I will leave common sense to judge whether a fortnightly or even monthly settlement for paying differences and carrying over a cek, will not be productive of immense service to those parties who really have money to lose. The present system gives all the advantage to the *man of straw*, as a run of 60 or 90 days, or one year, may increase the difference in one particular stock to such an amount, that after undergoing all the anxiety in case the tide may turn against him, the stable and responsible dealer finds himself, although a winner as to prices, minus the payment of his profit from the opposite party. The squaring up of accounts from time to time, on the other hand, increases the chances of the responsible dealer, in this much, that he will receive at least a portion of the profit in each settlement, should the stock keep moving in his favor, and towards the weak member acts as a check on his unwarranted and reckless speculation, knowing full well that the day of reckoning is never far distant.

Some parties may suppose that this mode of doing business gives no time for a proper fluctuation of prices, before delivery of the stock is taken. In answer to this objection I would merely say that if properly organized, ample time would be insured to complete the round of carryings over, unless, as I have sometimes seen, a decided "knock down" or "bolster up" is premeditately gone into, and even then it will work its own cure.

The system of short settlements with the facility of carrying over the stock from account to account, guarantees the dealers from making at any time those ruinously large losses we often hear of by the defaulting of others.

The Stock Board may continue to do business on the old terms, but it is very easy to predict the result of such a pernicious system, and by and by the members will begin to open their eyes to the folly of conducting business on such rash and absurd principles, after they have been made the victims of ill timed speculation, to a greater extent than they have yet an idea of.

At the first glance my scheme may appear hard to carry out, but it has been found successful in London and out of it, and no proper thinking man will doubt the necessity of such a system being required to regulate the stock-dealing operations of this City.

I am, &c., &c., W.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday May 9.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales. Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Sales of the week 12,750 bales. Receipts of the week 8,000 bales. Stock on hand 147,500 bales. Decreased receipts at this port 206,000 bales. Do. at all Southern ports 475,500 bales. SUGAR, 11c.@11½c. for fair. Market bare. CORN dull at 75c.@85c. PORK buoyant. Mess $22 75@$24. LARD, in kegs, 15c. COFFEE is firm. Sales of the week 2,660 bags. Receipts of the week 5,500 bags, besides at Quarantine 15,500 bags. Stock 32,000 bags. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ½d. Other articles unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 9.

Our COTTON market has been dull during the week, and the demand light. Prices are without material change. WOOL—the market continues dull at about the same range of prices. Sales of the week—42,900 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS, sales of the week—75,700 pieces, about 60,000 of which are to be made.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ericsson, for Liverpool—T. B. Walden, Rev. Mr. Milburn, H. Stuart, 2 sons and daughter, J. Cuve, Mrs. E. Quirk, Mrs. F. Smith and servant, Messrs John Smith, J. W. Woodward, M. Selna, J. B. Schaefer, E. Seco, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Messrs. H. Myers, O. McCare, J. Horrock, Mrs. McElrath, Miss Pendergast, Miss Wakeman, Miss Cummings, Miss Cameron, Dr. D. McClintock and lady, Prof. Marshall and lady, C. J. T. Thorn and lady, and J. E. McClintock. Total, 45.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—G. T. Watson, H. C. Watkins, Jas Brooks, William H. Stephens and lady, H. Morgan, William B. Sewers, John Mitchell, R. Stuats, George Whiteman, R. B. Botsford, J. W. Judson, Joseph Bailey, D. W. Bowman, J. C. Wood, Lewis S. Wilbing, G. Hollingsworth, John R. Allen, Charles W. Allen, J. H. Rowland, D. Loewenthal, James Semple, L. A. Dawson, R. L. Dawson, James R. Perkins, James O'Taylor, Charles L. Hobson, Miss R. M. Lowerre, Miss L. C. Lowerre, Miss M. A. Crown, Mrs. J. H. Raymond, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, E. A. Lockwood, W. J. Lowerre H. F. Bruns and lady, Samuel N. Payne, George Rorke, Mrs. Wakle and two children, T. J. Cornish and lady, T. R. Hawley, Mr. Baker, Miss Walker, Charles A. Meigs, Charles H. Meigs, Daniel P. Smith and son, Capt. Woodhouse, James Woodhouse, Miss Woodhouse, 14 seamen for ship *St. Peres*, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—S. B. Van Duzen and lady, J. M. Slade and lady, Miss Mary Biehl, Miss Slade, Mrs. R. B. Lawton, S. N. Taller and lady, Major J. A. Haskins and lady and four children, G. A. Groning, J. S. Clarke, George G. Wilbur, C. Martin, T. B. Anderson, F. Davis, John Sahler, John Dunbar, Mrs J. Crowly, R. R. Hagar, H. B. Eckhart, H. R. Magarge, F. A. Baldy, P. R. Taggart, H. M. Murray, W. C. Wilmot, and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—B. Haley and family, Mrs. Crow and son Miss M. Davis, L. Woodruff, Samuel G. Baptist, J. Higby, A. C. Bowen, B. Moore, H. B. Buckley, E. Steere and lady, E. Hardwicke and lady, G. A. Winne, Myer Myers, A. Cozine, S. W. Thompson, Miss S. J. Buckley, Capt R. L. Petty, Mr and Miss Anderson, R. B. Baptist, O. C. Perry, W. B. Evans, G. C. Collins, C. A. Allen, W. H. C. Lovett, R. R. Baine, C. A. Caswell, Henry C. Cookson, S. Williams and lady, Miss E. Beumer, J. S. Gray, S. Jewett, L. H. Danforth, L. D. Sanborne, S. R. Wilmot, Chas. Loyall, W. G. Smyth, G. B. Alston, W. D. Bates, H. C. Lynch, W. G. Pearce, and 37 in the steerage.

In bark Lyra, from Havana—Mrs. Julia Horn, Mrs. Wilkins, Albert Horn, Mr. Delgado, F. Sotorius, Ramon Danora.

In bark F. S. Means, from Trinidad, Cuba—Evan Jones, Thos Charter.

In brig Milton, from Port-au-Prince—Dr. Currier, Capt. Inquest.

In schr. Eolus, from Turks Island—Mrs. Baldwin and 4 children, Mr. Treaco.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 49 | Sun sets...... 7 05 | Moon rises. 10 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 7 23 | Gov. Island. 10 17 | Hell Gate. 11 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Arcadia, Sherman, Cape Town, Tucker, Cooper & Co.; Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; J. A. Stamler, Hiltz, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut; Gaston, (Brem.,) Hillenbeck, Charleston, Helmbock & Kein; Therese, Holmes, Valparaiso, A. Ladd.

Barks Ceder, (Brem.,) Kohlpe, Manzanilla, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Magnolia, Bartlett, Valparaiso, Wm. Bartlett; Victress, (Br.,) Kenny, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Mississippi, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Richmond, Pavenstadt & Schumacher; Cienfuegos, Grant, Cienfuegos, Chastelain, Pouvert & Co.; Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brigs A. Ring, Eveleth, St. Marys, Ga. E. W. Trundle; Frances, Fickett, Manzanilla, Peck & Church; Iris, McLevy, Elizabethport, Peck & Church; Orozimbo, Rosebrook, Darien, Thompson & Hunter; S. French, Brown, Philadelphia, J. A. Machado; Northern Light, (Br.,) Esdale, Fogo, N. F., ——; Fredonia, Lord, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Kate Brigham, Norton, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Musango, Freeman, Wellfleet, J. W. McKee; E. Corson, Corson, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Pern, Thomas, St. Johns, T. H. Sandford; W. C. Mershon, Miner, Hordentown, McCready, Mott & Co.; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Dew Drop, Brown, Granada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; River Queen, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny; Grace Darling, Carr, Newport, master; Ned, Stacey, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; F. Sell, Robinson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Boston Light, Woodbury, Gloucester, master.

Propellers Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Ship Ostervald, (of Castine,) Jarvis, Newport, Eng., 41 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Ship Hartford, Powell, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Ship Rudolph, Diekman, Hamburg April 3, with mdse. and 344 passengers to F. Rauch. Had 6 deaths (children) on the passage.

Ship Martin, Stoddard, Shields 39 ds., with mdse. to [illegible] ... New-York for 1 month.

Bark Charles Brewer, [illegible]

[illegible] ... pumps continually going.

Bark Cornelia, (of Orrington,) [illegible] April 20, with sugar to [illegible]

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) [illegible] March 1, [illegible] Gibraltar April 1, with [illegible] to [illegible]

Brig Martha Washington, (of Searsport,) Andrews, [illegible] Grande April 18, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Three Sisters, [illegible], Neuvitas [illegible] to Nelson Place.

Schr. Mary Bernfield, [illegible] Palermo March [illegible], passed Gibraltar April 1, with fruit to [illegible]

Schr. [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] Baltimore 6 ds., with flour to Mallett, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Newport, Turner, Chincoteague, with oysters to [illegible]

Schr. Ocean [illegible], Swayne, Charleston April 30, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Florence, (of Baltimore,) Green, Corn Island [illegible] April 18, with cocoanuts to master. [illegible] in three days.

Schr. Sarah Brown, with mdse., from [illegible] New York, [illegible] Patrick and [illegible] Baltimore, to Birn & [illegible]

Schr. Jas. Jerome, [illegible], City Point, [illegible] to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mary Meade, [illegible], Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Ocean (Br.) Griffin, Halifax 6 ds., with potatoes and oats to master.

Schr. Alma, (Br.) [illegible], Trinidad, (Cuba,) 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Yznaga, Del Valle & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt (of Camden, Me.,) Orcutt, New-Orleans 17 ds., with molasses to [illegible]—vessel to master.

Schr. Evergreen, (of New London,) Hitchins, Matanzas May 1, with molasses to master.

Schr. Evergreen, Hinckley, Matanzas [illegible] ds., with molasses to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. W. W. Johnson, [illegible], Virginia, oysters.
Schr. F. A. Cole, Jones, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Barbara, Hedges, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Chas. F. A. Cole, Jones, Baltimore 3 ds., grain.
Schr. Breath, [illegible], Newburyport.
Schr. [illegible] Smith, Rockland.
Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.
Propeller Quinnebaug, Robins, Norwich.
Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.
Propeller Tacony, Wilson, Providence.
Propeller Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Propeller Jackson, [illegible], Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.
WIND—During the day, S., and fresh.

Arrived....SUNDAY, May 10.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 9th inst., at 8 A. M., off Fenwick's Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Bark Laura Russell, (of East Thomaston) Crockett, Havana Jan. 27, via Charleston, in ballast, where she put in to repair a leak.

Bark Matilda, Harris, Marseilles March 14, and Gibraltar April 7, fruit to Funch & Meincke.

Bark Lyra, Ponte, Havana April 25, with sugar, cigars, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark [illegible], of Liverpool, N. S., Mulhall, Messina 38 ds., and 28 ds. from Gibraltar, fruit to McAndrew, Wheelock & Almon.

Bark F. S. Means, Means, Trinidad, Cuba, April 26, with sugar and molasses to Yznaga Del Valle & Co.—vessel to C. & F. J. Peters.

Brig Sarah Wooster, (of East Cambridge,) Moore, Black River, Jam., April 9, with logwood, coffee, pimento, sugar and rum to A. H. Solomon—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. The Abbotsford, Cooper, arrived at Kingston April [illegible]—all well.

Brig Jane Mier, of Key West, Williams, Cardenas 8 ds., molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Bloomer (Br.), [illegible], Gonaives, [illegible] April 24, with molasses to Guilbert & Pfafer—vessel to master.

Brig Brookline, (of Boston,) Prince, Port-au-Prince April 26, with coffee, mahogany, &c., to H. Becker & Graves. [illegible] ... Yeck. 5th inst., schooner O. [illegible] Londonderry, [illegible]

Brig Lucy Ann, (of Boston,) Bryant, Cardenas April 30, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Lydia Frances, Dezgett, for New-Orleans.

Brig Wagoner, (of Lincolnville,) Coombs, Cienfuegos April 18, with sugar, molasses, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Winthrop, Barnes, Carthagena, April 20, tobacco, skins, &c., to Averett & Brown, of Carthagena. [illegible] brig Thomas Tileston, Mood, bound in. [illegible] a ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds. The brig Townsend Jones, Pearce, for St. Jago, sailed April 8th. Schr. H. P. Russell for Savannah, [illegible] for Aspinwall, sailed same day.

Brig Milton, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince April [illegible], Inagua April 26, with coffee, logwood, &c., to H. [illegible] Graves.

Schr. Shepherd & Mount, (of Brookhaven,) Smith, Barbecoa May [illegible], with fruit to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport,) Cook, Ponce, P. R., April 25, with sugar and molasses to Smithhayd & Haas. Sld. in co. with brig Wanderer, for New-York.

Schr. Eolus, (Br.) Conyers, Turks Island April 26, with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Julia, (Br.) Burbidge, Palermo [illegible] ds., with oranges, lemons, and liquorice to [illegible]

Schr. Gem Rock, (of Lubec,) Wilson, Aguadilla, P. R., April 27, with sugar and molasses to M. Dubosq.

Schr. Mail, Cooper, Chincoteague 3 ds., with oysters to A. C. [illegible]

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Ellis, Malaga [illegible] with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps—vessel to H. F. [illegible] Has experienced a succession of [illegible] since leaving Gibraltar.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Lizzie L. Snow, Connolly, Calais [illegible] ds., with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Orrall, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Hand, —— 10 ds., with mdse. lumber to Gowen, Waller & Co.

Schr. Empire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., via Boston, with potatoes to —— Reed.

Schr. Arlington, Marsh, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Banquet, Bartlett, Bath 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond 4 ds., with mdse. to G. B. Pierson.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Alice Means, Pike, Guanica, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to G. S. Stephenson.

Schr. S. Benedict Gilbert, New-Haven.
Schr. Coral, McCarn, New-London.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chillis, New Bedford.
Schr. Wm. B. Dewitt, Gould, Westport.
Schr. Avoca, Allen, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. T. McDonald, Snow, Plymouth, with fish.
Schr. Charlotte Wood, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Celestia, Redfield, Portland, Ct., with stone.
Schr. Cordia, Sickey, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Messenger, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Highlander, Sturges, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Chance, Haskell, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. John, Rhoades, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Venus, Wyatt, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. J. L. White, Godfrey, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Beckaway, Ryder, Virginia, with oysters.
Sloop Wm. R. Sowers, Wallcot, Providence.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.
Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia 30 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Propeller Decatur, Gear, Norwich.
Propeller Osprey, Rowley, Providence.
Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.
Propeller Sophia, Fry, Philadelphia.
Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.
WIND—During the day S. W.; sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Ericsson, Lowber, Liverpool; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

Memoranda.

The steamship Baltic, of the Collins line, was last evening floated off the Balance Dock and towed to the Novelty Works, to complete her repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10—Arr., ships Atlas, Buckley, Calcutta; Watchman, Hubbard, do.; bark Rose Hamm, [illegible], Messina; General Jones, Ames, Cardenas; [illegible] Premier, Pacific Ocean; brig Arrowsmith, Carlisle, Havana. Also arr., ship Sierra Nevada, [illegible], New York. The ship Game Cock, Osgood, from Calcutta, Feb. 4 for Boston, was boarded on Saturday, the 9th, by a Boston pilot, ten miles outside Cape Cod, and received orders to go to New-York, and proceeded there.

Whalers.

At Inagua, April 27, whaling brig Emma, of Orleans, with 50 bbls. sperm and 20 do. blackfish oil—all well. Schr. Antarctic, of Provincetown, with 100 bbls. Sent oil—all well.

Spoken, &c.

April 3, lat. 38, lon. 67, spoke bark ——, of Norfolk, for Rochelle.

April 8, off Gibraltar, ship Frigate Bird, from Palermo for Philadelphia. Same time, was in a brig Nonsuch, from Messina for Boston.

April 8, lat. 30, lon. 72 20, spoke ship Adelaide, Gibbs, from Ocheisk Sea via Pernambuco, for New-Bedford, full of oil, by pilot-boat New-York, No. 3.

April 17, lat. 46 37, lon. 36, Hamburg ship Humboldt, Paulsen, from Hamburg for New-York.

April 29, lat. 40, lon. 48 15, was signalized an Am. ship, No. 728 of Ship's numbers.

April 27, off Cape Antonio, bark Emerald, (of Windsor, N. S.) from Jamaica for London.

April 29 lat. 16 25, lon. 74 10, spoke brig E. Drummond, hence for Aspinwall, 17 ds. out.

May 1, lat. 3[illegible], lon. 72 30, brig Elizabeth, (of Bangor,) hence for Wilmington, N. C.

May 4, lat. 36 30, lon. 66, bark Geo. Brown, (of Boston,) from New-Orleans for Marseilles.

May 6, 20 miles S. of Barnegat, bark Warwick, hence for New Orleans.

May 5, lat. 34, lon. 74 30, brig E. Jewett, hence for Darien.

May 7, lat. 3[illegible], lon. 74, schr. Jane E. Robinson, from Sagua for New-York.

May 8, off Barnegat, ship Burlington, from Shields for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, April 24, ship Jane Parker, Buchanan, for New-York in 10 ds.; brigs Susan T. Horrison, Folsom, from Aspinwall, to load for New-York; E. R. Hawkins, do., do., in 8 ds.; bark Brothers for do., wtg. cargo.

At Havana, May 1, schrs. Climax, Jones, for New-York in 10 ds.; Ellen Jane, Fish, do. 5 days; David Babson, Weeks, Boston, do.; Jane Gardner, Small, for New-York, unc.; Water, do., do.; Felicity, do., do.; H. Baker, Jr., do.; Diadem, Webb, do. do.

At Port-au-Prince, April 26, barks Triel, for New-York 10 ds.; Chas. Windsor, do., do.; brig Croton, Blye, for do. next day.

At Nuevitas, April 26, bark Penitschet, for New-York in 10 ds.; brigs Ellen, for do. in 4 ds.; C. C. Hamblin, for do., do. 5 ds.; Ocean, for do., ready for cargo; schr. Wenonah, for do. in 10 ds.

At Matanzas, May 1, schr. C. Pendleton, for New-York in 6 ds.